December 7, 1758. NUMB. 1563.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Laſt Thurſday Capt. M'Lathery arrived here in a ſhort Paſſage from Londonderry, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary.*

WHITEHALL, *September* 18.

LATE on Saturday Night laſt an Expreſs arrived with the following Letters from the Right Honourable Lord Howe, and Lieutenant-General Bligh, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated on board the Eſſex, off St. Cas Bay, on the Coaſt of Britany, in France.

Eſſex, off Cas Bay, September 12, 1758.

SIR,

"In my Letter of the 7th, I had the Honour to inform you of the Movement of the Fleet from St. Lunaire to this Bay.

"The Reimbarkation having commenced, at the Lieutenant General's Requeſt, upon his Arrival with the Troops on this Shore Yeſterday in the Morning, the former Corps were taken off without any conſiderable Interruption from the Enemy; but in their Attack upon our Rear-Guard, the Captains Rowley, Mapelſden, Paſton, and Elphinſtone (commanding under Capt. Duff the different Diviſions of the flat Boats) waiting to embark with the Grenadiers, were made Priſoners. My own Obſervation of the very reſolute Behaviour of thoſe Captains, and of Capt. Duff, being confirmed by the Report of the Land Officers concerned in that Service, I cannot omit this Notice of it. The other Particulars of our Loſs, reſpecting the Officers and Men belonging to the Ships of War, is added in the Liſt annexed.

"Judging the Anchorage on this Part of the Coaſt to be no wiſe proper for the Fleet to remain, at this Seaſon of the Year, till the further Supplies provided could be taken on board, if ſent for, and the Troops put again into a proper State of Service, I am therefore preparing, with the Lieutenant General's Conſent, to return for that Purpoſe to any ſuch Port as I may be firſt able moſt conveniently to gain in England. I am, &c.

HOWE."

P. S. His Royal Highneſs, who was pleaſed to be preſent at the Embarkation, continues in perfect Health.

Liſt of the Sea Officers and Men killed, wounded, &c. at the Reimbarkation of the Troops from the Bay of St. Cas, on the 11th Day of September, 1758.

Ships Names.	Officers killed, wounded, &c.	Killed.	Seamen W.
Eſſex,	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	1
Rocheſter,	Mr. Somerville, 2d Lieut. kill'd.	--	--
	---------- Midſhipman, wounded.	7	11
Portland,	Capt. Mapleſden, taken.	--	--
	Mr. Lindſay, Midſhipman, wounded.	--	--
Montague,	Capt. Rowley, ſlightly wo. and taken.	--	2
Jaſon,	Capt. Paſton, taken.	--	1
Salamander,	Capt. Elphinſtone, taken.	--	--
Speedwell,	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	--	2
	Total,	8	17

The Eſſex, September 13, 1758.

SIR,

"I mentioned, in my laſt Letter to you, that it was neceſſary, on Account of the Safety of the Fleet, to go into St. Cas, being obliged to quit the Bay of St. Lunaire, where we diſembarked, for Fear of being drove on Shore againſt the Rocks, the Wind blowing hard upon the Shore. Accordingly we marched the 9th to St. Gildan, the 10th to Matignon, to meet our Fleet, which lay out beyond St. Cas Bay, to get Proviſions. That Evening I received Intelligence, that there were 12 Battalions of Foot, and 2 Squadrons of Horſe, at Lambale, on their March towards us, which came from Breſt. Having conſulted the General Officers upon this Occaſion, they thought it the beſt Way to retire to St. Cas; upon which I ſent off immediately an Officer to acquaint the Commodore with it, that he might give Orders for his Fleet to put into what Bay he thought beſt to reimbark at; and marched the 11th, at Four o'Clock in the Morning, to St. Cas Bay, where the Fleet put in, and had their Flat Bottom Boats aſhore ready to receive us. The Troops marched into the Boats as faſt as they arrived. In about an Hour after we began to embark, we ſaw the Enemy begin to appear on the Heights above, and ſoon after they began to fire on us with their Cannon, but did not attempt marching down, till almoſt all the Troops were reembarked except the Grenadiers, which made the Rear-Guard of the Whole, who marched up to oppoſe their advancing, and behaved with great Bravery and Reſolution, till, overpowered by Numbers, they were at laſt obliged to give Way, and retire to the Water-ſide, till the Boats could come in to take them, where they ſuffered much by the Enemy's Fire. We have loſt ſome Officers and Men, which muſt always be the Conſequence when there is an Enemy to oppoſe our Landing or Reimbarking. We have loſt between ſix and ſeven Hundred Men, killed, drowned, and taken Priſoners. The Liſt of the Officers I ſend you incloſed. I am afraid General Dury is killed, as he is not down in the Liſt ſent me by the Duke D'Aquillon. Lord Frederick Cavendiſh is among the Priſoners, and well. The Officers miſſing or killed are about Ten, whoſe Commiſſions I ſhall fill up, in Conſequence of your Letter. I ſhall do Juſtice to every Regiment in the filling up the Commiſſion, and ſhall not prefer my Nephew, Lieutenant St. George, to hurt any Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkinſon, of Lord Robert Manners's Regiment, is killed. I ſhall only mention the Majors Names, according to their Seniority, who are all very deſerving Men; Major Preſton, of General Cornwallis's Regiment; Major Daulhat, of Lord Charles Hay's Regiment, who was Major to the Grenadiers on this Command, and behaved well; Major Remington, of Lord Robert Manners's Regiment. The preſent State of the Troops make it neceſſary to return to England. I am, &c.

THOMAS BLIGH.

"P. S. I received juſt now a Letter from the Duke D'Aquillon, that there are about 3 or 400 Priſoners."

Liſt of OFFICERS taken Priſoners.

GUARDS. Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, Lieut. Col. Pierſon, Capt. Dickens, Capt. Hyde, W. Lieut. Col. Lambert, Enſign Sir Alex. Gilmour, Capt. Pownal.

Ld. GEO. BENTINCK's. Capt. Heathcote, Lieut. Shearing.

CORNWALLIS's. Lieutenant Thompſon.

LOUDOUN's. Lieutenant Price.

EFFINGHAM's. Capt. Bromhead, Lieut. Whyly, Lieut. Denſhire.

MANNERS's. Captain Napier.

WOLFE's. Captain Myers, Lieut. Roſe.

LAMBTON's. Captain Reval, Lieut. Grant.

RICHMOND's. Lieut. Price, Lieut. Lambourn, doubtful.

GRENADIER GUARDS. Capt. Bridgeman, Capt. Matthews, Capt. Caſſwell, W.

Liſt of OFFICERS Killed.

GUARDS. Major General Dury, Captain Walker, Enſign Cocks.

LOUDOUN's. Lieut. Williamſon.

HAY's. Capt. Edmonſtone.

EFFINGHAM's. Lieutenant Sandys.

MANNERS's. Lieutenant Moore, Lieutenant Wells.

RICHMOND's. Lieutenant Drummond.

GRENADIER GUARDS. Captain Rolt.

MANNERS's. Lieut. Col. Wilkinſon.

Peterſburgh, Auguſt 22. It is pretended that the Court of Vienna has lately made a freſh Remittance to ours of 500,000 Rubles, out of the Subſidy which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has engaged to pay to the Empreſs Queen, in Lieu of the Body of Auxiliary Troops which he was to furniſh to that Princeſs.

Vienna, Sept. 2. We have received the diſagreeable News, that the City of Troppau, where was a large Magazine of Ammunition and Proviſions, had been reduced to Aſhes. The Pruſſian Spies are accuſed of being the Authors of this Misfortune. The Loſs is eſtimated at a Million of Florins. The Court will ſoon publiſh an Ordinance concerning the Eſtabliſhment of the Capitation Tax. A Florin a Head is to be paid, and Ten per Cent. will be levied upon moveable and immoveable Effects. The Auſtrian Countries are obliged to raiſe 42,000 Recruits, which they have Orders to furniſh before the Opening of next Campaign.

Sept. 3. The new Plan of Operations, formed by Marſhal Daun, having met with their Imperial Majeſty's Approbation, his Excellency is now wholly taken up in endeavouring to execute it with Succeſs. As the main Object is to deliver Saxony, Marſhal Daun directs all his Operations to that End, in Concert with the Army of the Empire, and is daily advancing nearer to Dreſden. The Prince of Baden-Dourlach is left in Upper Luſatia to oppoſe the Pruſſians, in caſe they ſhould attempt to penetrate into that Province; and the Corps he commands conſiſts of 27 Battalions, five Regiments of Horſe, ſome Huſſars, and 4000 Croats. General de Harſch, who commands a Body of about 20,000 Men, has taken Poſt in Sileſia, and General de Ville has decamped from Gunzendorff, in order to advance farther, and it is thought he will lay Siege either to Nieſs or Brieg, the Garriſon of both which Places are but weak.

Leipſick, Sept. 4. Aſſurances have been renewed in the Name, and by the ſpecial Order of the King of Pruſſia, that notwithſtanding the preſent Troubles, none of the Inhabitants of Saxony ſhould be interrupted in the Purſuit of their Affairs and Commerce; and that all Foreigners who uſed to come to our Michaelmas Fair, might come hither with the utmoſt Security to their Perſons and Effects.

Torgau, Sept. 3. As the Avenues to Dreſden are ſo ſhut up by the Auſtrian Troops, that nothing can be conveyed into the City by Means of the Elbe, and that the Convoys find it very difficult to get thither by Land, that City begins to want ſeveral eſſential Neceſſaries. Want would ſoon deſtroy moſt of the Inhabitants, if Affairs were to continue long in their preſent Situation, but that they cannot. Tho' the Pruſſians rely upon the advantageous Poſition of their Camp, Marſhal Daun, and the Prince of Deux Ponts are preparing to attack them, in Hopes that the King of Pruſſia will be too much taken up with the Ruſſians, to come Time enough to the Aſſiſtance of Prince Henry. On Account of this critical Situation, the Pruſſian Military Cheſt was removed Yeſterday from hence to Wittenberg.

Hanover, Sept. 5. All the Couriers, who continue to paſs through this City from the King of Pruſſia to Prince Ferdinand aſſure, that his Majeſty's Army is ſtill in Purſuit of the Ruſſians, and that this Monarch was ſo irritated with the Cruelties which they had exerciſed to his Subjects, that he had reſolved to be thoroughly revenged of them. They have reduced 40 Villages to Aſhes, and many old Men, Women and Children, have been killed by the Soldiers.

Francfort, Sept. 10. Several Letters from Saxony poſitively aſſert, that the Fort of Sonenſtein ſurrendered the 6th Inſtant to the Army of the Empire, after a Cannonading of ten Hours, and that the Garriſon, conſiſting of two Pruſſian Battalions, were made Priſoners of War.

Conſtantinople, Aug. 3. His Sublime Highneſs has cauſed an embargo to be laid upon all the veſſels trading in the Black Sea, on board of which are to be embarked vaſt quantities of military and naval ſtores. It is even ſaid, that the Grand Seignor will ſpeedily go to Adrianople, when the true intentions of the Porte will be diſcovered. Theſe proceedings are, it is ſuppoſed, owing to the ſollicitations of the nobility of Poland.

Dreſden, Sept. 3. Prince Henry going laſt Thurſday to reconnoitre the Camp of the Auſtrians, and the Prince of Deux-Ponts going at the ſame Time to View the Situation of the Pruſſians, they happened to come ſo near as to diſtinguiſh one another with their Teleſcopes, upon which they each of them ſent one of their Aids-de-Camp to compliment the other.

Hague, Sept. 8. The Earl of Holderneſſe has wrote a very polite Letter to M. Zoelen, Preſident of the Week, importing, that the King had given Orders for reſtoring the three Surinam Ships lately taken by the Engliſh; and that in order to accelerate this Affair, the King had taken the Expences upon himſelf.

Sept. 12. By our laſt Advices from Dreſden, and other Parts, Prince Henry ſeems to be in no Danger from the united Forces under Marſhal Daun and the Prince of Deux-Ponts; the former on the 5th Inſtant, fearing that his Retreat towards Luſatia and Bohemia might be cut off, withdrew from about Dreſden, and marched towards Zittau; and the Prince of Deux-Ponts kept quiet at Struppen. This ſudden Change is owing to the Approach of the different Pruſſian Corps, under Prince Francis of Brunſwick, General Ziethen, and the King of Pruſſia himſelf. His Pruſſian Majeſty having left Count Dohna to purſue the Ruſſians in their precipitate Retreat to the Viſtula, marched towards the Auſtrians on the 2d Inſtant, and was to be at Luſatia on the 6th. Our laſt Letters from thence are of the 5th from Trebatſch. The Ruſſians, in order to be diſencumbered of all unneceſſary Baggage in their Retreat, have thought proper to burn a great Part of their Waggons; ſo that there ſeems to be no Apprehenſion of their attempting to make a Stand any where at preſent. The Armies upon the Lippe furniſh nothing new. The French are getting together a great deal of Forage at Ruremonde; which makes People imagine, that they intend to repaſs the Rhine as ſoon as the Seaſon of the Year furniſhes them with an Excuſe for ſo doing, in order to take their Winter Quarters in the Netherlands.

Francfort, Sept. 10. When the laſt Account came from Saxony, Marſhal Daun's Head-Quarters were at Moritzbourg, within a League of Dreſden.

Utrecht, Sept. 15. Several Private Letters give us room to expect the News of a general Inſurrection in Sweden.

Warſaw, Auguſt 30. The Swedes, in their Turn, have had a ſmart Affair with the Pruſſians between Brunewaller and Taberkoi. This is the Account we have of it. A large Body of Pruſſians having ſurprized the Swedes, they killed about 500 before the latter could put themſelves in a State of Defence. But being ſoon formed in Order, they fell upon the Pruſſians with their Bayonets fixed, killed about 1000, and made as many Priſoners, wounded ſome Hundreds, and took 5 or 6 Cannon. As this Army has received its Artillery, 'tis thought it will immediately undertake the Siege of Stettin.

Genoa, Aug. 26. Monday Don Matthias Franzona was elected Doge.

Dreſden, Sept. 4. We hear that the King of Pruſſia, three Days after the Battle with the Ruſſians, ſet out with 24 Battalions, and moſt of his Cavalry; that he hath already paſſed Corbus, and will ſoon be in our Neighbourhood, if his March be not ſtopt.

Saturday the Pruſſian Governor gave Orders that every Houſe in the City ſhould ſend out a Man with an Axe; and accordingly 4000 ſet out Yeſterday, eſcorted by ſome Hundred Huſſars, and ſome Infantry, with Cannon. Six thouſand Men are employed in breaking up the Roads.

Zwickau, Sept. 4. On the 2d Inſtant Advice was receiv'd that the Pruſſians had abandoned their Camp at Firna and Groſs Sedlitz, and are retired under the Cannon of Dreſden. The Effects ſeized by the Pruſſians at Bamberg have been ſent in 16 Waggons from Leipſic to Magdebourg.

Hamburgh, Sept. 12. Mr. Stanhope, the King's Miniſter to the Circle of Lower Saxony, is arrived at Bremen, where he is labouring to obtain a Neutrality for the Landgrave of Heſſe.

Berlin, Sept. 12. Since the King has marched towards Saxony, nothing intereſting has paſſed between our Army and that of Ruſſia, except that a large Body of theſe laſt, conſiſting of Coſſacks, Calmucks, and Huſſars, having attempted to diſturb our Vanguard, was repulſed with Loſs. Our Troops have likewiſe ſeized a conſiderable Magazine which the Ruſſians had provided at Solin.

Bruſſels, Sept. 11. The King of Pruſſia has loſt 12000 of his beſt Troops in the different Engagements with the Ruſſians. Te Deum was ſung in the Ruſſian Army on the 26th, which, it ſeems, greatly irritated his Pruſſian Majeſty. Marſhal Daun's Head Quarters were at Stolpen the 6th Inſtant.

Hague, Sept. 12. Laſt Saturday it was reſolved by the States of Holland, 1. To make ſerious Repreſentations to England againſt the Depredations committed on our Veſſels, and to endeavour to find ſome Means to remove the Differences that have ariſen with regard to the Trade of the Dutch to the Weſt-Indies. 2. To enter into Conference with Mr. Yorke, who hath already received Power to treat on that Head. 3. To carry theſe Reſolutions immediately to the Aſſembly of the States-General, and make ſome Alteration in the Words of the Reſolution of the States of Holland of the 25th of June.

The Towns of Amſterdam, Rotterdam, Dort, and Harlem, have inſiſted that the Members ſhould ſtay in Town till their next Meeting on Wedneſday Se'nnight, in order to

to have an Eye upon what is done by the States-General.

The Privy Council at Kenſington are not agreed in the Steps that ought to be taken in Relation to the Differences concerning our Navigation. Some are for accommodating Matters; but the Majority will liſten to no Accommodation that ſhall permit us to trade to the French Iſlands.

Marſeilles, Auguſt 30. Letters from Conſtantinople are filled with nothing but warlike Preparations in the Ottoman Empire. They are caſting a prodigious Quantity of Artillery, and fitting out Fleets in the Black Sea; they are alſo mending the Roads between Conſtantinople and Adrianople; and all the Baſhaws have Orders to aſſemble their reſpective Bodies of Troops.

Liege, Sept. 8. Notwithſtanding the Repreſentations that have been made of the Impoſſibility of this Country's furniſhing the 200,000 Rations of Forage which have been lately demanded, the French do not abate of their Importunity to deliver them. They even employ Threats; to which, nevertheleſs, the Council has anſwered, that neither Hay nor Oats can be delivered until they have received an Anſwer from their Reſident at Paris, who had Orders to repreſent the Caſe to the King, and to intreat his Majeſty to moderate theſe Demands in Favour of a Country which has always given Proofs of its inviolable Attachment to France. The French Miniſter has demanded a Paſſage for 8 Battalions, and 16 Squadrons, which are taking the Road to the Low Countries.

Utrecht, Sept. 14. They write from the Allied Camp, that they are uncertain what Courſe Marſhal Contades will take, whether give Battle, or follow the heavy Baggage of his Army to Weſel. The ſame Advices add, that General Oberg was marched towards Hamelen with a large Detachment, with which he was to join the Corps under the Prince of Iſenbourg, and thereby put him in a Condition of facing the Prince de Soubiſe.

Hague, Sept. 14. By the laſt Letters from Weſtphalia we are informed, that the French Army, under the Marſhal de Contades, and that of the Allies, commanded by Prince Ferdinand, continue in the ſame Situation on the two Sides of the Lippe, without any Appearance of their coming to an Action.

Dreſden, Sept. 10. We hear from Schweidnitz, that Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia, who had been ſome Time detained there by an Indiſpoſition, is now dangerouſly ill of a Fever.

Sept. 13. The King of Pruſſia, on his Arrival here, was greatly ſurprized to find that his Enemies were in Poſſeſſion of Sonnenſtein, which was taken from the Pruſſians on the 5th Inſtant. 'Tis certain that either the Governor muſt be a Traitor, or that the Troops which compoſed the Garriſon revolted, and obliged him to capitulate, but the former Opinion ſeems to prevail.

Sept. 15. The King of Pruſſia has collected together his whole Army, which now conſiſts of near 70,000 Men, and is preparing to march towards the Auſtrians, in order to force them to an Engagement: So that if Marſhal Daun ſtands his Ground, there will certainly be in a few Days a moſt bloody Battle between his Pruſſian Majeſty and that General.

From Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Dulmen, Sept. 18. We have juſt now received Advice of the March of the Prince of Soubiſe towards the Electorate of Hanover; but as Prince Iſenbourg and General Oberg have made every Diſpoſition to defend the Paſſes, we are under no Apprehenſions on that Account.

Paris, Sept. 15. The 13th inſt. in the evening, the Marquis de Brock, Colonel of the regiment of Bourbon, arrived at Verſailles with the news, that the Duke d'Aquillon, with what Troops he could collect, having on the 11th, in the bay of Cas, attacked the Engliſh while they were re-imbarking; the enemy at firſt ſuſtained this attack with great reſolution, but they were at laſt broken, cut to pieces, and driven into the ſea; our Troops behaved in the action with the utmoſt intrepidity, and even purſued the Engliſh into the ſea, following them till the water was up to their belts. The enemy had above 3000 killed on the ſhore, and loſt beſides many more, who were either drowned in endeavouring to eſcape by ſwimming, or in the Tranſports that ſunk. The number of priſoners taken amount to above 300, among whom there are many officers of great diſtinction. On our ſide, the Chevalier de Polignac, the Count de la Tour de Auvergne, and the Marquis de Cuce, Cornet in the King's mouſquetaires, who was in the action as a volunteer, are dangerouſly wounded; and it appeared that the whole loſs of the Engliſh amounted to between 4 and 5000 men.

Sept. 16. The King of Poland, Duke of Lorrain, arrived at Verſailles two days ago.

Hague, Sept. 17. The following is General Fermer's letter to Count Goloffkin, Ambaſſador from the Empreſs of Ruſſia to this republic, concerning his battle with the King of Pruſſia:

Great Camin, Auguſt 31.

"I have hereby the honour to inform your Excellency, that a very obſtinate and bloody battle was fought the 25th of this month, which laſted, without interruption, from 9 in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, when the enemy quitted the field of battle, and retired. The next day we buried our dead. We have taken from the enemy 26 pieces of cannon, and likewiſe ſeveral colours and ſtandards. I keep with the army in preſence of the enemy, and expect the third diviſion, which is to arrive to-morrow. Being too buſy at preſent, I do not ſubjoin the ordinary journal this time, but ſhall not fail to impart to your Excellency every thing that may happen hereafter."

[There is another letter in the Amſterdam Gazette, to the ſame purport, pretending to be wrote by General Fermer to Count Soltikoff the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at the circle of Lower Saxony. To ſuch poor ſhifts are the enemies of Pruſſia reduced, to keep their friends and adherents in ſpirits.]

Hague, Sept. 15. Letters from Hanover, dated the 7th, aſſert, that Proviſions there become very ſcarce, and that they are under great Difficulties to get Corn and Subſiſtance for their numerous Army, ſaid to amount to 65,000 men, including that commanded by Prince d'Iſenbourg. It is further added, that the Merchants of Hamburgh and Bremen, who had engaged to furniſh the Army with a large Quantity of Corn and Meal, are unable to comply with their Contracts, ſince Denmark has prohibited the Exportation of Grain, &c. from their Dominions, unleſs for the Uſe of the Army in the Dutchy of Holſtein.

By the laſt Account in the Bruſſels Gazette, from Marſhal Daun's Head-quarters, it is evident that he was retreating. On the 4th his Army was at Radeberg, on the North Side of the Elbe, within 12 Miles of Dreſden; and on the 6th we find it at Stolpen, which lies 18 Miles South eaſt of Radeberg, the ſame Diſtance Eaſt of Dreſden, and within three Miles of the Elbe.

An Order ſent to the Prince of Baden-Durlach likewiſe implies a Retreat, the Corps he commands having been detached too far into Luſatia.

By the ſame Account it appears, that the Pruſſian Forces gathering in Luſatia, were already within 30 Miles of the Prince of Baden's Corps, and about 45 from Stolpen; ſo that it was Time for Marſhal Daun to lay aſide the Thoughts of beſieging Dreſden; for had he not removed in Time from Radeberg, he ran the Riſk of loſing his Communication with Bohemia.

From the French Camp at Recklenhauſen, Sept. 12. The Army will not move from hence till towards the 29th of this Month.

Utrecht, Sept. 18. A Body of about 10,000 Men, detached from the Camp of the Allies towards Lipſtadt, under the Command of General Oberg, has prevented the Prince of Soubiſe from joining the Marſhal de Contades, and by this Motion is enabled to ſuccour Prince Iſenbourg, who remains in the ſame Situation near Gottingen. The Troops of the two Armies line the two Banks of the Lippe.

Utrecht, Sept. 21. There are ſome Letters from Dreſden, of the 13th Inſtant, which mention the Paſſage of the Elbe on that Day by the King of Pruſſia's Army, in order to fight Marſhal Daun, or make him evacuate the Territory of Saxony.

Dublin, Sept. 12. That worthy and warlike Hero, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, has got a Penſion of 2000 l. a Year on this Eſtabliſhment.

October 7.

Extract of a Letter from Kinſale, dated the 30th ult.

"This Day arrived his Majeſty's Ship Southampton, of 36 Guns, James Gilchriſt, Eſq; Commander, and has brought in the Coumartin Privateer of Dunkirk, of 16 ſix Pounders, 18 Swivel Guns, and 147 Men, Jean Baptiſta de Cocque, late Commander; ſhe is a new Ship, of 280 Tons Burthen, came out about ſix Weeks ſince, and about 14 Days at Sea, in which Time ſhe had taken a Veſſel from Carolina, and had the Ranſomer on board. She was taken the 24th, ſixty Leagues Weſt of Cape-Clear, after the Loſs of 10 Men killed, and ſeveral wounded."

Brumpton, Sept. 18. The greateſt Aſſiduity and Diſpatch is uſed in building the following Ships in his Majeſty's Yard here, viz. Sandwich, 2d Rate, 90 Guns, will be launched early in the Spring; Ocean, 2d, 90; Bellona and Valiant, 3d Rates, 74 each, in great Forwardneſs; and the Anſon, 4th Rate, 60, under a great Repair, and nearly finiſhed. The Bellona and Valiant will be the largeſt Ships of that Claſs of any in the Royal Navy.

Goſport, Sept. 18. Yeſterday ſome Cutters arrived from Commodore Lord Howe, with very diſagreeable News. By all Accounts, no Troops could behave with greater Bravery than ours, they fighting up to their Waiſts in Water, putting their Cartridges between their Teeth, to prevent their being wet. They ſold their Lives dear, having, as is reported, made a great Slaughter amongſt the French.

Plymouth, Sept. 19. A Squadron, conſiſting of the following Ships, viz. Torbay, St. George, Berwick, Naſſau, Fougeux, Litchfield, Hampſhire, and three Bombs, is fitting out for the Coaſt of Guiney. The Troops deſtined for that Service will ſoon arrive here. The Command of this Squadron is given to the honourable Commodore Keppel, and extraordinary Diligence is obſerved in equipping it.

Monday in the Afternoon arrived at Spithead, through the Needles, Commodore Lord Howe, with his whole Squadron; they have had a ſharp Engagement with the French; the Rear-guard, compoſed of about 1500 Grenadiers, &c. were attacked by 10,000 French, ten Battalions of which marched from Breſt, with a Train of Artillery. The French declined coming to an Engagement with all our Forces, but with their whole Force fell upon our Rear-guard, juſt embarking. The French Militia behaved cruelly, notwithſtanding our Lenity ſhewn before. Our Ships of War killed Multitudes of the French as they came down upon the Rear-guard, which ſuffered greatly. Prince Edward behaved with uncommon Intrepidity, and it was with Difficulty Commodore Lord Howe could get him off from the Shore, Numbers of Men lying dead about him, and many killed in the Boat that his Royal Highneſs came off in. Commodore Lord Howe did as much as in human Prudence he could perform, and indeed all that were on Shore behaved in the moſt gallant Manner.

Portſmouth, Sept. 21. Tueſday the Troops were diſembarked at Cowes, and marched to the Camp near Newport, where they are to wait Orders, it is ſaid, to prepare for another Embarkation in three Weeks

Tueſday was carried in the commiſſioners yacht to Southampton, on their way for Northamptonſhire, the governor and his lady, late of the garriſon of Louiſbourg, with near 100 French officers, and two ladies. The latter place is appointed for their reſidence.

Several hundred priſoners have been ſent to Porcheſter-caſtle from on board the ſhips from Louiſbourg.

Sept. 24. There appears to be a great deal of Spirit in marine Affairs here. The Squadron of Commodore Keppel, which will conſiſt of ten Ships of the Line, beſides Frigates and Bombs, is fitting out with uncommon Expedition, and a great many People worked all laſt Night to complete two Bomb-ketches for that Service.

The Boat-builders are immediately to begin more Flat-bottomed Boats, which according to the Order, muſt be completed in ten Days.

There is another Squadron alſo fitting for Sea to be under the command of Lord Howe; the particular Ships are not yet named, but, according to all Appearance, the Deſtination of it will be out of Europe.

Whether the Boats now building are for Commodore Keppel or Lord Howe, is doubtful.

The Troops are ſtill in the Iſle of Wight, and, it is ſaid, the greateſt Part of them will be embarked on board the Tranſports which are victualling for theſe two Expeditions.

LONDON, September 19.

Divers Letters have been received in Holland from Conſtantinople, which all agree that the Arrival and diſpatching of Expreſſes became daily more frequent; that great Preparations for War were making both in that Capital, and moſt of the Provinces in the Ottoman Empire; and that they were aſſembling as many Veſſels of War, as could be procured, on the Black Sea, in order to form a powerful Fleet.

Some Letters by Yeſterday's Mail adviſe, that the French are marching towards Hamelen to lay Siege to that Place, but that the Regency of Hanover having received Intelligence of their Deſign, had ordered ſome Regiments to advance that Way, and likewiſe had ſent Orders to open the Sluices there.

By an Order of Council, the Exportation of Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Arms, or Ammunition, is further prohibited till the 29th of April 1759.

It is ſaid that Commodore Keppel is to have the Command of a Fleet going againſt the Iſland of Goree, on the Coaſt of Guiney: For which Purpoſe there is a good Fleet getting ready, with two or three Bomb-ketches.

According to the laſt Letters from Copenhagen, the Daniſh Court is not a little nettled at the Combined Squadrons of Ruſſia and Sweden riding ſo long before the Capital, and it is thought that this Circumſtance has added more Weight to the Inſtances of a certain Miniſter than any other Event could poſſibly have done, inſomuch that ſome People ſay a Convention is upon the Carpet which may have a great Effect on the Affairs of the North.

The laſt Letters from Saxony ſay, that Marſhal Daun's Head Quarters are at Moritzbourg, within little more than a League of Dreſden; and that his Pruſſian Majeſty was arrived, eſcorted only by two Troops of Huſſars, at Torgau, where he is aſſembling an Army to diſengage Prince Henry.

They write from Hanover, that in the Night of the 12th Inſtant an Expreſs arrived, with an Account that the French were in full March towards Hamelen, and had with them a Train of heavy Artillery, which they brought from Caſſel.

Several Pieces of Braſs and Iron Cannon are embarking from the Tower and Woolwich to fortify Senegal, upon the Coaſt of Africa, and alſo to improve our Succeſs upon that Coaſt by a Fleet now fitting out to go againſt the Iſland of Goree.

From Paris we learn, that the King's Edict for an annual Free Gift for ſix Years, upon all the Cities and Towns of France, has been regiſtered by the Parliament: The annual Sum thereby demanded is 3,707,768 Livres, to which the Nobility and Clergy, as well Secular as Regular, Monaſteries of Women, &c. are to contribute, as well as the common People.

An Expreſs is arrived with an Account that the King of Pruſſia has joined Prince Henry, with his Army, and that Marſhal Daun has retreated. 'Tis ſaid his Pruſſian Majeſty marched his Troops as far in five or ſix Days, as they are uſually twelve or fourteen Days in performing.

Lord Howe, with the Fleet under his Command, is arrived at Portſmouth: And we hear he is ordered to Spithead, to take in Proviſions, Troops, &c. and then to proceed on a freſh Expedition without Loſs of Time.

Sept. 21. Several Letters by the laſt Dutch Mail not only bring a Confirmation of the warlike Preparations making by the Turks againſt the Ruſſians, but alſo add, that they are aſſembling an Army to invade Hungary or Tranſilvania.

Lord Howe is going out again on a new Expedition, with a much greater Force than before.

We are aſſured from good Authority, in the late Battle between the Pruſſians and Ruſſians there were not leſs than 54,000 killed and wounded on both Sides: And that General Brown, who was reported to be killed, is only wounded, and likely to do well.

The Reſt of the Regiments of Major General Elliot, Col. Elliot, Col. Watſon, and Col. Barrington (Detachments of which have lately been ordered on Ship-board) are under Orders to go Abroad.

Brigadier General Edward Whitmore, Col. of the 22d Regiment of Foot, is appointed Governor of Cape-Breton, and all its Dependencies.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated Sept. 17.

"The Lizard Frigate is arrived here from a Cruize, and has brought in two Dutchmen loaded with Stores from Port l'Orient to Breſt; being Part of a Fleet of twenty Sail, under Convoy of two Frigates, who engaged the Lizard, but ſhe ſunk one of them, and drove the other on Shore, with the whole Fleet, except the two Dutch Ships ſhe brought in with her."

Sept. 23. On Wedneſday Night his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward arrived at Kew from Portſmouth, and the next Day waited on his Majeſty at Kenſington in his Uniform.

Commodore Lord Howe and General Bligh are both arrived in Town, and Yeſterday waited on his Majeſty, and were moſt graciouſly received.

They write from Cologn, of the 15th Inſtant, that juſt when it was conſidered as certain, that the Prince de Soubiſe would continue to march on his Left, to join the Army on the Lower Rhine, they had received authentic Advice that he was marching ſtraight to Hanover by the great Road of Gottingen and Eimbeck.

The Officers are all ordered to be in Readineſs to repair to Portſmouth, on another Expedition of great Importance, which is going forwards.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Sept. 21.

"The Tranſports from Cowes, a Fire-ſhip, and three Bomb-ketches, are now ſtanding into our Harbour, in order to be got ready again.

"At Spithead, the Admirals Holbourn and Holmes, with 34 Men of War."

They write from Dreſden of the 8th Inſt. that by the Diſpatches the Day before from Count Dohna, the Ruſſians were in a Manner totally diſperſed; that the ſcattered Remains of them continued retreating in different Parties towards the Viſtula; and that the Number killed, in the Engagements, and in the Purſuit, amount to near 30,000 Men, including between 3 and 400 Officers. The ſame Letters likewiſe ſay, that the Number of Priſoners taken in the whole amounts to between 8 and 9000.

Sept. 26. Ten Men out of each Company of the Foot Guards, and ſeveral Officers, are to be draughted to fill up the Vacancies in the Troops at the Iſle of Wight.

A large Draught of Matroſſes, &c. is ordered to be made forthwith, and a Train of Artillery is preparing.

Such great Diligence is uſed in fitting out the Tranſports now getting ready for his Majeſty's Service in the River, that the Workmen are obliged to work double Tides every Day, Sundays not excepted.

We hear that a noble Lord, Major-general in his Majeſty's Service, lately come from America, has demanded a general Court-martial.

We hear the third Battalion of the firſt Regiment, now lying in Somerſet-houſe, are to go on the next Expedition, beſides the Draught that is to be made out of the other Battalions, and about 4000 Men, who now do Duty in and about the Lines at Chatham.

By a Letter from Dantzick laſt Mail, there is an Account that a Body of 4 or 5000 Ruſſians, Part of General Fer-

☞ Doctor *COWDON*'s beſt ROUND *high-toaſted* SNUFF to be ſold by the Bottle at the *New-Printing-Office*.

mer's Army, arrived the 9th Inſt. at Langfuhre, about a German Mile from that Place; they were in a bad Condition, but had ſome Baggage and Cannon with them; it was thought they were deſtined for the Kingdom of Pruſſia. It is added, that the Gates of that City were kept ſhut till they had paſſed.

A Letter from Count Dohna's Army imports, that the Ruſſians, being deprived of Money and Proviſions, committed the moſt unheard of Acts of Cruelty and Voilence in their Retreat; which had ſo inraged the Troops ſent in Purſuit of them, that it was impoſſible to reſtrain them from cutting to Pieces almoſt all they came up with; and that upon ſumming up the Accounts received from the different Parties to the 4th of September, it appeared that they had killed about 7000 Men in the Purſuit, and taken 19 Pieces of Cannon, with about 3000 Priſoners.

Some Letters from Germany adviſe, that there appears a very great Deſertion from the Auſtrian Army under Count Daun, and in particular from the Duke of Wirtemberg's Troops, who deſert in Companies, as it is aſſured, not only for Want of Proviſions, but Pay.

The laſt Letters from Dreſden complain bitterly of the Proviſions taken, and the Contributions raiſed in Saxony, by the Auſtrians and the Army of the Empire, and ſeem not to be at all diſpleaſed that, upon the Arrival of the Pruſſian Troops, commanded by the King in Perſon, at Wirtemberg, the Imperial Army under the Veldt Marſhal Count Daun, began to retire, as it was foreſeen that the Entrance of that Army into Saxony, though under the ſpecious Colour of Aſſiſtance and Protection, would have entirely eaten up the Electorate.

Private Advices from Amſterdam ſay, that many of the wiſeſt and ableſt Merchants in Holland are deſirous that ſome Regulation ſhould be made in Reſpect of the Trade with America, ſo as to prevent, in an amicable Manner, the Diſputes which have ariſen between the Maritime Powers; and ſome pretend that a Regulation of this Kind is actually upon the Carpet.

Sept. 28. According to ſome private Letters by this Dutch Mail, a Declaration of War was on the Grand Seignor's Preſs, againſt Ruſſia, and it was expected it would be forthwith publiſhed.

All the private Letters from Bohemia and Saxony agree, that Marſhal Daun, and the Prince of Deux-Ponts were retreating before the King of Pruſſia's and Prince Henry's Armies, and that too in more Haſte than is mentioned in the Dutch Gazettes.

There is Advice over Land from the Eaſt-Indies, that Commodore Stephens had joined Admiral Pocock, and that the French had loſt ſo many of the Forces ſent thither under General Lally, that they were in no Condition to hurt the Engliſh.

On the 14th Inſtant, the Pruſſian, Auſtrian and Imperial Armies were all, in a Manner, at the very Gates of Dreſden; ſo that the News is every Moment expected of a Battle, ſo far deciſive, as that it muſt abſolutely determine the future Fate of Saxony.

It is ſaid that a great Officer, who had a Command in the late Expedition to the Coaſt of France, has deſired Leave to reſign.

According to a private Letter from Hanover, the Prince of Iſenbourg, whom the French thought to have eat up by quick March, has received a Reinforcement of 14 or 15,000 Men, that had lately been taken into Engliſh Pay; ſo that he is now become a Morſel too hard for Digeſtion.

Sept. 30. A large Train of Artillery is getting ready to be embarked in the intended Expedition, under Commodore Howe.

We hear by Letters from Conſtantinople, that the Miniſter of a certain Power had applied himſelf to the Grand Vizir, and told him, that he was commanded to deſire a categorical Anſwer, as to the Meaning of the military Preparations that were apparently carried on: To which the Grand Vizir very calmly anſwered, that the Sublime Porte was not accuſtomed to give any Account of its Motions and Proceedings to any Power whatever. This, however, is looked upon as a Kind of Declaration, and upon his Sublime Highneſs's going to Adrianople, it is rumoured that a Manifeſto will appear.

It is ſaid that the Differences between us and Holland are almoſt compoſed, our Court having wrote over to the States-General, to engage them to ſuppreſs the illegal Commerce their Subjects carried on with France, to which their High Mightineſſes have agreed, and are ſettling proper Regulations for that Purpoſe.

There is alſo a Report that the Swediſh Army is going to be diſbanded, on Account of the Unwillingneſs thoſe Troops diſcover to fight againſt the King of Pruſſia, and the Diſunion and Miſunderſtandings that prevail among their chief Officers; and that the Czarina has recalled her Troops on Account of the warlike Preparations of the Turks.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Sept. 28.

"Wedneſday ſailed from Spithead his Majeſty's Ship Ludlow-Caſtle: She met with the Fleet of Tranſports from the Downs, which are to proceed to Scotland, and from thence to America, with Stores."

We hear that one of the Grenadiers in the Foot Guards, in the late Expedition, killed 15 Men with his Bayonet, but being overpowered, was killed himſelf.

There are Letters by the laſt Flanders Mail, which intimate that the Pruſſian General, Fouquet, has made an Incurſion into Bohemia with a much greater Body of Troops than it was thought the Pruſſians had to ſpare, and that this Diverſion has diſconcerted Field-Marſhal Daun's Meaſures.

Sir Edward Hawke is ſoon to ſail with a Squadron of Men of War.

[For more LONDON NEWS, ſee the Fourth Page.]

BOSTON, November 27.

Colonel Stanwix returned to Albany laſt Week from the Great Carrying Place up Mohawk River, at which Place the Fort is finiſhed; and, it is ſaid, is as well planned and the Fort is finiſhed; and, it is ſaid, is as well planned and as ſtrong as any in North-America: Part of Col. Fraſer's Regiment, and two Companies of Rangers, are ſtationed there this Winter, as alſo ſeveral Companies of Highlanders at other Places between Schenectady and the above Fort.

We learn by Perſons from the Weſtward, that the French were rebuilding the Fort at Cadaraqui (which was lately deſtroyed by the brave Col. BRADSTREET with a Number of Provincial Forces, as has been heretofore mentioned in this Paper) and that they had alſo got two new Veſſels on the Stocks there.

Saturday laſt Capt. Edwards, in a large Tranſport of 700 Tons, arrived here in 8 Days from St. John's River, having on board the Remainder of the Artillery, and about 40 Matroſſes.

And Yeſterday Capt. Loring, in another Tranſport, arrived here in 6 Days from the ſame Place, and informs, that a Number of our Forces had been a great Diſtance up St. John's River, and had come upon another French Settlement, conſiſting of about 40 Houſes, before the Inhabitants had Time to carry off their Goods, which our People deſtroyed, together with their Houſes, &c. killed a great Number of Cattle, and took ſome of the Inhabitants Priſoners, and alſo brought off a Sloop and a Schooner which the Neutral French had taken from us ſome Time ſince. That as Capt. Cobb was going up the River in his Boat, he was fired at from the Shore by a Party of the Enemy, and himſelf and two Men wounded, but upon their landing the Enemy fled into the Woods.

Thurſday arrived here Capt. Archer, from Newfoundland, in whom came a Seafaring Man, who informs, That he ſailed from Briſtol in Capt. Beach, for this Place, about the 25th of June laſt; and ſix Days after was taken by a French Man of War of 64 Guns, called the Eagle, bound to Canada: That they took out a few Bales of Goods, and then burnt Beach's Veſſel; That in the Straits of Belleiſle the 64 Gun Ship was caſt away the 6th of Auguſt, but the People all ſaved, except Twelve Frenchmen who were ſick on board; the Ship beat to Pieces in two Hours: The whole Crew were upon an Iſland, but expected to be taken off ſoon, as Veſſels were expected from Canada every Day for that Purpoſe.----He adds, that he and 7 more, about the 10th of September, in the Night, got aboard a ſmall Lighter, and ran away, and were Twenty Days before they arrived at Newfoundland.----Capt. Beach, and all his Men, 45 in Number, were well when this Man got away.

New-London, November 24. Monday laſt came into this Harbour a Letter of Marque Brigantine, belonging to New-York, commanded by Capt. Lawrence (who, we hear) has made a ſucceſsful Cruize off St. Euſtatia.

NEW-YORK, December 4.

Captain Thompſon, from Monto Chriſti, acquaints us, that Capt. Miller, in a Privateer of this Port, informed him, when he arrived at the Mount, that a few Days before he was told by a Dutchman, a French Ship of 50 Guns arrived at the Cape, and had carried in a Privateer Snow of New-York, of 14 Guns.

The 7th of November Capt. Thompſon ſaw a large Ship, with two Tier of Guns, paſs by Monto Chriſti, having under Convoy a Snow, Brig and Sloop, ſuppoſed to be the above mentioned Man of War, with her Prizes. Captain Leaycraft, who was then in the Mount, immediately ſtood out to Sea, but returned, on finding the large Ship to be a Man of War.

Wedneſday Capt. M'Lane arrived in 20 Days from St. Martins. A few Days before he ſailed from thence, he had Advice, that on the 3d of November a French 74 Gun Ship, and two Frigates, arrived at St. Euſtatia, in order to convoy 4 French Veſſels, and ſome Dutch, to Martineco and Guadaloupe, loaded with Proviſions and Warlike Stores.

Thurſday laſt Captain Fletcher arrived in 16 Days from New-Providence. Laſt Monday, off the Capes of Virginia, a Sloop, which he took to be a French Privateer, fired two Shot at him, but got clear, being the beſt Sailer; and the next Day he was chaſed by a Ship, who had in Company four Brigs, two Schooners, and a Sloop; but the Ship left him, and gave Chace to a Topſail Veſſel that juſt hove in Sight.

During Colonel SCHUYLER's Captivity in Canada, his Bounty to his unfortunate Countrymen, was without Bounds, his Table being ever open and free to thoſe in Diſtreſs; and we hear he has, out of his own private Purſe, expended upwards of 20,000 Livres among his diſtreſſed Countrymen, in redeeming them from Captivity.

Monſ. Chateleau, in a Letter to his Owners, which was found on board the Snow lately retaken from him by the Sturdy Beggar, and ſent in here, ſays, after acquainting them with the Particulars of his ſucceſsful Cruize, That he had ſacrificed his Honour to their Intereſt three different Times, by not engaging the Pennſylvania Guardafent Times, by not engaging the Pennſylvania Guarda-Coſta, ſhe having been thrice in his View; but had he 300 Men on board, he would lie in the River Delaware, and pick his Prizes.

Yeſterday Captain Muſſendine Auld, in the Brigantine Warren, of Belfaſt, arrived here in 14 Days from Louiſbourg: He informs us, That about the 22d of October, a violent Gale of Wind happened there, which did conſiderable Damage to the Shipping in that Harbour. Two Tranſport Cats, a Brig belonging to Barbados, Capt. Clifford; a Sloop belonging to this Port, Capt. Bates; and a Prize Brig, were all drove aſhore, and entirely loſt, beſides many others which were got off.

The Pennſylvania Frigate, Capt. Sibbald, on Thurſday laſt was ſpoke with off the Wood Lands, ſome few Leagues ſouthweſt of Sandy Hook, ſtill in queſt of Monſ. Chatelau, who ſeems to be playing the Bow-peep with our Cruizers, as, on the Thurſday before, the Privateer Sturdy Beggar, Capt. Troup, was ſpoke with 45 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape-Henlopen, (all well) and alſo on the hunting Order for the Prince Edward.

Brigadier-General Whitmore, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Iſland of Cape Breton, informs the ſeveral Provinces on the Continent, That there will be no Contract propoſed or made in Regard to the Supplying of Louiſbourg with Proviſions this Winter; but that there will be a free Market for all Sorts of freſh Proviſions.

N. B. Rum is prohibited.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.

Yeſterday the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the Fifth of February next.

Extract of a Letter from Loyalhanning, dated Nov. 18, 1758.

"This Day the General marched with the Rear Diviſion of the Army. The Front Diviſion, under the Command of Colonel John Armſtrong, is now about 16 Miles from Fort Duqueſne, and they have made a good Road to their Camp from this Garriſon. We have great Reaſon to believe that our Army will have Succeſs, from the Accounts that the Priſoners, taken in the late Engagement, give; they were ſeparately examined, and their Reports correſpond one with another."

The Party of the Enemy, mentioned in laſt Week's Paper to be attacked by our People near Loyalhanning, we hear, conſiſted of above 200 French and Indians; and it is ſaid they had before taken and ſent off Lieutenant James Hayes, of our Provincials, and another Man.

On Monday laſt came to Town a Perſon from Loyalhanning, but laſt from York-Town. He adviſes, that on the 20th ult. General FORBES was within Six Miles of Fort Duqueſne, and that on the 22d a heavy Firing was heard from thence at Loyalhanning. This Perſon was at Loyalhanning at the Time, and heard the Firing, and ſaid, it continued at firſt for about an Hour, then ceaſed for ſome Time, and began again, and laſted Half an Hour; and that afterwards a rumbling Noiſe was alſo heard, like that of Great Guns at a Diſtance.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Cleveland, William Andrew, from Glaſgow.
-----King of Pruſſia, T. M'Glathery, from Londonderry.
Schooner Betſey, John Attwood, from New-York.
Sloop Speedwell, Andrew Aſhmore, from North-Carolina.
Brig Greyhound, Robert Knox, from Jamaica.
Sloop King-Fiſher, Joſiah Gorham, from Nantucket.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Jane, George Robinſon, for Antigua.
------Sophia, William Farr, for New-Providence.
Snow Recovery, Robert Stephenſon, for Hamburgh.

CLEARED.

Sloop Two Brothers, Joſeph Cox, to Boſton.
Ship Pruſſian Hero, James Mitchell, to Londonderry.
Brig Grace, John Richey, to Briſtol.
Sloop Dove, John Whitmarſh, to Boſton.
Schooner Nancy, Aaron Newhale, to Ditto.
Sloop Elizabeth and Jane, Hugh Block, to Antigua.
Brig Tabitha and Elizabeth, John Cullam, to St. Kitts.
-----Induſtry, John Campbell, to South-Carolina.
Sloop Delight, William Peakes, to Boſton.
------Elizabeth, Eliſha Thatcher, to Ditto.
Ship Salley, Robert Ferriſs, to Antigua.
Schooner Samuel, Joſeph Wadleigh, to Boſton.
Ship Suſannah, Moſes Rankin, to Newry.
Brig John, Nicholas Boulton, to Tortola.
Sloop Joſeph, Thomas Harvey, to Ditto.
Ship Unicorn, Thomas Brice, to N. Caſtle, on Delaware.
Snow Sadler, William Fitzherbert, to Nevis.
Sloop Humbird, Joſhua Newbrough, to N. Providence.

Philadelphia, December 5, 1758.

NOTICE is hereby given, that about five Weeks ſince a Quantity of Ship Stuff, in Flour Barrels, was left on Pemberton's Wharff, where it lay ſome Weeks, and is now ſtored by Joſeph Saunders. The Perſon who owns it, by applying to him, and paying the Charges of Storage and Advertiſements, may have it away, proving their Property. ⊙

To be SOLD,

A Plantation of Henry Bartleſon, late of Whitemarſh, deceaſed, containing 170 Acres of Land, 70 whereof is well timbered, having thereon a large Stone Houſe, two Stories high, with other Out-houſes, two large Orchards, a large Quantity of Meadow Ground, and a fine Spring, a good Lime Rock, and near 30 Acres of Winter Corn in the Ground. The Title to the Land is indiſputable. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms of Sale, by applying to SERES BARTLESON, or JACOB RITTENHOUSE, Executors. 8

CAme to the Dwelling-place of Francis Pearſon, in Eaſt Cain Townſhip, Cheſter County, laſt April was a Year, a ſmall two Year old Steer, marked with a Crop off the far Ear, and a Swallow Fork out of the near Ear, a Star in his Forehead, and is of a branded Colour. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay the Coſt, and take him away.

§ FRANCIS PEARSON.

Newport, New-Caſtle County, December 4. 1758.

STrayed or ſtolen out of a Lot at Newport, a dapple grey Mare, about 9 or 10 Years old, paces and trots, about 14 Hands high, ſwitch Tail, ſhod before, a very good Hackney. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward for her, and reaſonable Charges; and if ſtolen, Three Pounds for her and the Thief, paid by John M'Calmont.

Juſt imported in the Snow Cleveland, Capt. Andrew, from Glaſgow, and to be ſold at the loweſt Rates, for ready Money or ſhort Credit, by

JAMES STUART,

In Water-ſtreet, the ſecond Door below Walnut-ſtreet, on Mr. Fiſhbourn', Wharff,

A Variety of Scots check handkerchiefs, 3 qr. 7-8ths, and yd. wd. cotton and linen checks, plain and bordered kenting handkerchiefs, ſpotted, flowered and bordered ditto, flowered bordered gauze ditto, plain, flowered, ſprigg'd, check'd and ſpotted gauze, plain lawns, ſtriped, ſprigg'd and flowered ditto, fine, middling and ſuperfine Scots threads, from No. 5 to No. 68, white jeans, coloured ditto, fuſtians, mens plain and ribbed thread hoſe, yarn ditto, blue and ſpotted Kilmarnock caps, birds eye, buckram, Kilmarnock ſerge, bed-ticking, mohair, horn and mohair buttons, coloured thread, ſtriped ſcarlet and Highland gartering, broad and narrow quality binding, white tapes, white lace and edging, ſnuff and ſnuff-boxes, pins, needles, mens and womens thimbles, cuttoee and penknives, braſs and glaſs ſleeve buttons, ſhoe and knee buckles, ivory and horn combs, tupee and buckling ditto, inkpots, gimblets, jews harps, mouſe-traps, &c. &c. Tbctf.

Philadelphia, December 5, 1758.

WHereas Hannah, the Wife of John Beals, Net-maker in Fourth ſtreet, hath eloped from her Huſband; theſe are therefore to forbid all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, for he is determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. JOHN BEALS. ☿

JAMES DEXTER,

IS removed from Second-ſtreet, to the Houſe where Charles Lourdan lived, in Elbow-Lane; where he carries on the Buſineſs his Mother formerly did, and begs the Favour of thoſe that uſed to frequent the Houſe to continue their Cuſtom to him, for which he will be much obliged, as well as to others, who may be pleaſed to uſe his Houſe. Tbc.

To be LETT,

A Good convenient Bake-houſe, near the Dock in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, late in the Tenure of Daniel Williams. For Terms enquire of ⊕ JOSEPH THOMAS.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Cleveland, William Andrew, Maſter from Glaſgow, and to be ſold by

JAMES M'GROUGAR,

In Water-ſtreet, next Door to Capt. John Philips's,

IRiſh and Scots 3 qr. 7 8ths and yd. wd. linens, plain and flowered bordered handkerchiefs, plain and flowered gauze lawns, plain, flowered and ſpotted China gauze lawns, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yard wide checks, brown hollands and linens, ſhaloons and ſerges, bedticks, cambletz, tartans and Scots gartering, ivory and horn combs, 7-8ths and yd. wd. ſilk handkerchiefs, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. check handkercheiefs, ozenbrigs, green twiſl'd ſheeting, blue bonnets, Kilmarnock caps, Aberdeen boys, mens and womens ſtockings, nuns thread, worſted pluſhes, mens and womens ſhammy gloves, linen tapes, bibles and teſtaments, mens ſingle channel pumps and ſhoes, paper and ink powder, with an aſſortment of cutlery.

READy Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

LONDON, September 21.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the late Expedition.

"The day after my last we set sail from St. Helens, and continued beating down channel till the 3d of September, when we joined the fleet, who were making directly for the French coast, which we were then in sight of; and we all anchored the same evening in St. Lunaire bay, on the coast of Britany, about five miles westward of St. Maloes.

"4th. Most part of the day was employed in landing the troops, which was done with the loss of eight men that were drowned. There did not a Frenchman appear on the shore, nor did we meet with the least obstruction, but marched immediately to an eminence about half a mile from the water-side, and encamped. At night I was sent on the picquet guard, which are a body of 50 men, with Officers, posted about half a mile from the camp, to prevent a sudden surprize, who are kept under arms all night. We shot several of the enemy, and took others prisoners, who were endeavouring to discover our situation and numbers. It was now known to every body that St. Maloes was the place intended to be attacked.

"5th. The Commodore came on shore, with the Prince; they accompanied the Generals to a village three miles from St. Maloes, to reconnoitre the place; they were greatly annoyed by the enemy's cannon, and one shot fell within a yard and a half of the Prince. In the evening Sir William Boothby returned to the camp; he was sent with a detachment of 300 grenadiers to burn all the shipping that lay about a mile the outside of St. Maloes harbour, which he executed with great bravery, to the number of thirteen.

"6th. Nothing material: The whole day spent in councils of war; wherein the Commodore assured the General, that it was impossible for him to give him assistance to bombard the town, without hazarding the loss of all the men of war; owing, it seems, to the dangerous situation of the harbour, it being an entire chain of rocks; in consequence of which, it was unanimously resolved not to attack St. Maloes. The Commodore further assured the General, that it was not safe to embark the troops at the same place they landed, which brought us under a necessity of marching 18 miles farther to a proper place of embarkation.

"7th. Early in the morning the whole army began their march. We were frequently obstructed by small parties of the enemy, who fired at us thro' the woods, killed ten of our men, and wounded two officers. About six in the evening halted, and encamped half a mile distant from a village called St. Briac, near which lay a river that we were to cross the next day. The enemy endeavoured to disturb us this night, by frequently alarming our camp, and appearing in parties drawn up in order of battle on the other side of the river, but did us no damage.

"8th. The whole army crossed the river, each person wading it to his middle without any distinction; in our passage the enemy fired pretty briskly on us, on which the General sent a Friar to acquaint them, if they did not desist, he would reduce all the villages we passed thro' to ashes; the Friar did not return with an answer; accordingly orders were given to set fire to every place we passed thro'; we lost this day 10 men, and one officer, and two officers wounded; this evening encamped pretty soon, and lay on our straw all night very quiet.

"9th. Began our march; about eleven our advanced guards were attacked by five companies of French regulars, but they stood but one fire, 200 of them were killed and wounded, all the rest fled; at two we passed through a city called Matilion, without the least molestation, and encamped about half a mile distant from it; we lost this day about 30 men, 11 were taken prisoners, one of whom escaped, and brought an account that his comrades were put to death in a barbarous manner. At ten at night our picquet guards took a French dragoon prisoner, from whom a confession of the strength of the enemy was extorted, on pain of being immediately put to death; he informed us that 12 regiments of foot, and 5 regiments of horse, with ten pieces of cannon, and two mortars, were encamped about three miles from ours, and that they were determined to give us battle the next morning; our General did not think it prudent to wait for the enemy, as their strength was greatly superior to ours, and gave orders for us to lie under arms all night, and as soon as ever we could see, to make the best of our way to the water-side, where the shipping would be ready to receive us; however the French were before us, for at one we could hear their drums beat to arms, at which time there came some deserters to us, who informed us, that the design of the enemy was to get between us and the water-side, and by that means cut off our retreat, which they certainly would have done, had not the bringing of their cannon up the very bad roads, taken up most of the morning; at day-light we set off, and made a brisk march to the water-side. All this time the French were at our heels, and by the time we were getting to the boats their whole army appeared, and a terrible cannonading ensued, while their infantry were marching with all possible speed to bring their fire to reach us. In the mean time we doubled our diligence in getting to the boats, in which several were killed and wounded. The guards and grenadiers were ordered to line the beach, in order to cover our retreat, and prevent the slaughter we must have hazarded, and, from a naked retreat, without any cannon, must have expected. By the time we were in the boats, the whole French infantry, and what men the boats could not carry (besides the guards and grenadiers) were engaged. A terrible fire continued on both sides for two hours and a half, when at length the English guards gave way, the grenadiers soon followed, and as there was no place of retreat in an enemy's country, they most of them plunged themselves into the water, and endeavoured to swim to the ships. Several were killed in the water, and those that could not swim were drowned. At one the firing ceased, and the French proclaimed a victory in the field, and immediately sung Te Deum.

"Our loss in this action is 700 men and 45 officers killed and wounded; 15 of the officers were killed on the spot, among whom are General Dury, colonels Griffin and Wilkinson, and Sir John Armitage, who was a volunteer. Several of those who are wounded have had their limbs cut off, and are thought to be in a bad way. General Dury was killed in the water, in attempting to make his escape. Sir William Boothby, who had the second command in the grenadiers, swam near 2 miles to the ships in his clothes, as did a captain in our regiment. In the beginning of this action the French refused to give quarter, which put the conquered to the terrible necessity of taking the water; however, when they found the day to be theirs, they spared several persons, and have now in their custody several officers of distinction, namely Lord Frederick Cavendish, &c.

"The 10th and 11th at anchor, sent a flag of truce ashore, and had leave to bury our dead.

"The 12th set sail and were obliged to put in here [Plymouth] on account of the contrary winds.

The French troops were as follows.

Le Duc d'Aquillon, commander in chief.

Lieutenant-General Marquis d'Aubigne.

Major-generals.

Marquis De Brock, and Monsr. De la Tour D'Auvergne.

Regiments of infantry from Brest.

	Battalions	Men
Bourbon,	2	1400
Royal Vaisseau,	2	1400
Royal Etrangers,	2	1400
Brisac,	1	700
Brice,	1	700
Brest,	1	700
Penthievre,	1	700
		7000

	Squadrons,	
Dragoons,		
Mauvert,	2	336

Militia, Gardes de Cote, and Armed.

Peasants,		5000

Cannon 8 Mortars 8

A draught is ordered to be made out of the three regiments of Foot Guards, to fill up the places of those killed at St. Cas.

And the officers are all ordered to be in readiness to repair to Portsmouth on another expedition of great importance, which is going forwards.

Just imported in the Ship Philadelphia, Captain Stewart, from Liverpool, and to be sold very reasonable for Cash or short Credit, by

JAMES CANNAN,

At his Store, the Corner of Front and Walnut-streets,

A *Large Quantity of neat ribbed Yarn and Worsted Stockings, and other Goods suitable for the Season.* ‖

To be SOLD,

The following Plantations, lying and being in Kent County, on Delaware, viz.

A Plantation in Murtherkill Hundred, within 3 Miles of Dover, known by the Name of the Forest Landing, being Part of a larger Tract of Land, called Great Geneva, on the West Side of Dover River, it being an ancient, and now in a very publick Landing for Shallops and Flats, having a good Dwelling-house and a Storehouse on the Landing, where Shallops may load and unload with little Trouble, being very convenient for a Store or Tavern, containing 200 Acres of good Upland (with near 150 Acres of Fresh Marsh or Cripple adjoining the same, on the River) about 60 Acres cleared, with an Orchard, and under good Fence, the rest well timbered, and good kind Land for any Sort of Grain. Also 75 Acres of choice Land, well timbered, adjoining the above Tract, having about 15 Acres thereof cleared, and under Fence. Likewise one other Plantation up said River, within a Mile and an Half of Dover Town, having a Dwelling-house thereon, &c. containing 147 Acres, being Part of a larger Tract, called Shoemaker's Hall, well timbered, and good Land for any Kind of Grain, about 40 Acres cleared, and under good Fence, and lies convenient for supplying Dover with Firewood, &c. Also one other Parcel of Land, in the Forest of Murtherkill, about eight Miles from the Forest Landing, called Turner's Old Field, containing 145 Acres of Woodland and Marsh, without any Improvement, being well timbered. Also several Lots in the Town of Dover, viz. One Lot, containing about two Acres, in King street, with a two Story Brick Dwelling-house, and a Frame House adjoining, with Cellars under each, a Brick Kitchen and Well, and a large framed Storehouse, compleatly fitted with Shelves and Counters, a Stable and other Outhouses, and a good paled Garden, the rest of the Lot is good Upland Meadow, being kept up for that Use. One other Lot or Pasture, opposite the above, on the West Side of said Street, 43 Feet on said Street, and on the South Side of Water street 20 Perches, containing about three Acres. Likewise some other Lots unimproved. The Titles to the above Parcels of Land and Lots are indisputable. For Terms of Sale apply to the Subscriber, living in Dover.

⊕ Tbc. 2 M. ROBERT WILCOCKS.

Annapolis November 1 1758.

RUN *away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named Richard Williams, by Trade a Hatter, born in Herefordshire in England, about 23 Years of Age, five Feet seven or eight Inches high, well set, wears his own Hair, which is black and curled, cut short at top, and turn'd up before, has lost one of his upper fore Teeth, and has two small Scars just above one of his Eyes: Had on when he went away an old brown Broadcloth Jacket, pretty much worn, lined with Shalloon, with white Metal Buttons, and an old shag Vest under it, Buckskin Breeches, coarse Oznabrigs Shirt, Sailors Trowsers, and Country made Shoes. Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have, if taken 50 Miles from this Town, Five Pistoles, and if out of this Province Ten Pounds, paid by* +8 *W.* NATHANIEL WATERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Goods of John M'Cormick are attached, he having absconded from his usual Place of Abode, These are therefore to require all his Creditors to appear before me, in New-London, Chester County, the 12th Day of December next, at 12 o'Clock, with their Bonds, Bills and Book Accounts, that Distribution may be made as the Law directs. Given under my Hand the 12th Day of September, 1758. ¶ JOHN SCOTT.

Notice is hereby given, that John Coningham is absconded from his usual Place of Abode, and not paid his just Debts, for which his Goods, Rights and Credits are attached: These are therefore to require all his Creditors to appear before me, in New London, Chester County, the 20th of February next, at 12 'Clock, with their Bonds, Bills and Book Accounts, that Distribution may be made as the Law directs. Given under my Hand the 20th of November, 1758. ⊕ JOHN SCOTT.

Strayed away from the Subscriber, living in Sadsbury Township, Chester County, a three Year old Mare, a Trotter, with a bright Star in her Forehead, one white Foot behind, branded on the near Shoulder and the near Buttock M M; *likewise a Year old Horse Colt, a natural Pacer, with a Ratch in his Face, of a Chestnut Colour, with a white Mane and Tail. Whoever takes up said Creatures, and secures them, so as the Owner may have them again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for both, or Ten Shillings for either, paid by* ¶ THOMAS HOPE.

CAme to the Plantation of William M'Afee, in Marple Township, Chester County, a bay Mare. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again. ‖ 1 W.

WHereas John Ward, of the County of York, in the Province of Pennsylvania Yeoman, about a Year and nine Months ago, did give one Cornelius Obrian, then of Carnarvon, in the County of Lancaster, in the said Province, six Bonds, each in the penal Sum of Forty Pounds, conditioned for the Payment of Twenty Pounds each, and one other Bond, in the penal Sum of Twenty Pounds, conditioned for the Payment of Ten Pounds; the first Bond to be paid the 27th of November next, and so Twenty Pounds each Year, till the first six Bonds were paid, and the Ten Pounds to be paid the 27th of November, 1765. These are therefore to forewarn all Persons from taking Assignment of the said Bonds, or any of them, for as the said John Ward hath not received any Consideration for the said Bonds nor any of them, he will not pay them, or any of them. Given under the Hand of the said John Ward, the 30th of November, 1758. ⊕ JOHN WARD.

ALL *Persons, who have any Demands against the Estate of Melchior Forteny, late of the Borough of Lancaster, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be settled: And those who are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby desired to come and discharge the same within two Months, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.* Michael Forteny, Caspar Shaffner, *and* John Barr, *Executors.* ¶

MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, DEEDS, and other INSTRUMENTS of WRITING, are carefully drawn by ROBERT LEVERS, late Clerk to RICHARD PETERS, Esq; Secretary of the Land-Office, at the House that David Barnes lately kept Shop in, three Doors below the Sign of the Harp and Crown, in Third-street. Where the said Robert Levers keeps a well sorted Shop of Dry and Wet Goods, which he will sell on the lowest Terms for ready Money. Tbc.

WHEREAS a Report was propagated near *Lewes Town* by some malicious Persons, that a certain Captain *James Gibbons*, who came Passenger in the Ship *Kingston*, from *Jamaica*, had whipt to Death one of the Men belonging to the said Ship on the Beach, near the Place where the said Ship was stranded: And whereas, since my Arrival at *Philadelphia*, I have mentioned the same Report in Company, by which the Character and Reputation of the said *Gibbons* has been much injured: And whereas a credible Witness hath, to my Satisfaction, made it appear, that the Person so said to be whipt, was only struck with the Fists by the said *Gibbons*, for stealing sundry Effects, of considerable Value, some of which were found on him, and that the said Person, after the Beating aforesaid, was well, and in good Health:

THESE are therefore to certify, that I am convinced and believe the said Report to be false, and that the said *Gibbons* is intirely innocent thereof. And this Certificate I have thought necessary to make, in Justice to the Reputation and Character of the said *Gibbons*. Witness my Hand this Twentieth Day of *November, Anno Domini* 1758.

¶ JOHN CLOWES.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1758.

STrayed or stolen, about a Fortnight ago, from a Pasture near *Bedminster, in the Northern Liberties of this City, a small Horse, near fourteen Hands high, of a roan, or greyish Colour, with a white Face, raw Nose, and most of his Hoofs white. He is branded on one of his Buttocks, with a Figure somewhat like a large N. or, as it is not very distinct, rather thus H. and has besides a small bare Spot on the Point of one of his Shoulders. He is rising six Years old, his natural Gate a bobling Hand gallop, is no Pacer, but can trot tolerably well in a Chair, to which he has been used, insomuch that the Marks of the Traces remain on the Hair of both his Sides. Whoever brings the said Horse to Colonel Edward Jones at the Vineyard, shall be reasonably rewarded.* ‖

Baltimore County, November 14, 1758.

RUN *away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 12th Instant, a Molattoe Slave, named Jacob (he generally calls himself Jacob Glover) about 22 Years of Age, five Feet six or seven Inches high, thin Visage, and pretty well set, by Trade a Tanner and Currier: Had on and took with him, a blue Cloth Coat, with yellow Metal Buttons, Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, a white Linen Shirt, and a Tow Ditto, two Pair of Shoes, two Pair of Stockings, one Pair blue Worsted, the other Yarn, a Felt Hat, almost new, and a brown Wig, with a Tail to it. Whoever apprehends said Slave, and brings him to his Master, or secures him, so as he may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, if taken in this County, or Four Pounds if out of the County, paid by*

§ JOHN HALL, *of Cranbury.*

Philadelphia, November 18, 1758.

RUn away from John Craig, Inn keeper, in Bucks County, Warrington Township, on Thursday the 16th of this Instant (November) at Night, a certain white Servant Man, named John Steel, alias John Stillwell Pepperrell, born in England, and speaks broad English, aged about 40 Years, 5 Feet 7 Inches in Stature, and stoops pretty much, with his own Hair of a brown Colour; and was lately taken out of the Goal of this City by the Subscriber. Had on when he went away, a light grey nap Sailor's Coat, 2 Waistcoats, one a green Nap, and the other a blue Cloth, a Pair of black Everlasting Breeches, and generally wears a Pair of Sailor's Trowsers over his Breeches, a Pair of half-worn Shoes, and Worsted Stockings: He also took with him sundry other Cloathing, which cannot be described, but are all made as the Apparel of a Sailor, and it is likely that he may pass for one, he pretending to understand both the Sea and farming Business, and talks very much of both, is apt to get in Liquor. Whoever takes up and secures the said Servant, so that his Master may get him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN CRAIG.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby forewarned from carrying off, or harbouring, the said Servant, as they will answer the same at their Peril. ¶

Philadelphia, October 24, 1758.

RUn away, this Morning, from William Scott, of this City, a Servant Man, named William Stogdell, by Trade a Taylor, a lusty well set Man, about 29 Years of Age, has a full round Face, with a large bushey Head of yellow coloured Hair, which is very low towards his Eyebrows; he was born in Yorkshire, in England, and speaks much the Language of that Country; came over in the City of Derry, a few Days ago, from Londonderry. Had on when he went away, a brown Pea Jacket, with small turn-up Cuffs, a Flannel under Jacket, with Stripes across, blue Serge Breeches, and new Shoes. He is about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant in any Goal, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. He has been some Time on board a Man of War, and 'tis probable he may pass for a Sailor. All Masters of Vessels, and others, are forbid to carry him off at their Peril. Tbctf.

CAme to the Plantation of *Dennis Conrad, in Norrington Township, Philadelphia County, in the Month of October last, a red Milch Cow, pretty old. The Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away.* ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

December 14, 1758. NUMB. 1564.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

On Sunday laſt an Expreſs arrived here from General FORBES, at *Fort Duqueſne*, with the agreeable News of the Enemy's having blown up and abandoned that important Fortreſs on the Approach of the Army under his Command.

The following Letter from that General's Army, being wrote by one, who ſeems to be no Stranger to the true Intereſt of theſe Colonies, nor to Indian *Affairs, we hope will not be unacceptable to our Readers.*

Pittſburgh (formerly Fort Duqueſne) Nov. 28, 1758.

SIR,

I HAVE the Pleaſure to write this Letter upon the Spot where *Fort Duqueſne* once ſtood, while the *Britiſh* Flag flies over the Debris of its Baſtions in Triumph.

Bleſſed be God, the long look'd for Day is arrived, that has now fixed us on the Banks of the *Ohio!* with great Propriety called *La Belle Riviere*, in the quiet and peaceable Poſſeſſion of the fineſt and moſt fertile Country of *America*, lying in the happieſt Climate in the Univerſe. This valuable Acquiſition lays open to all his Majeſty's Subjects a Vein of Treaſure, which, if rightly managed, may prove richer than the Mines of *Mexico*, *the Trade with the numerous Nations of Weſtern Indians:* It deprives our Enemies of the Benefits they expected from their deep laid Schemes, and breaks aſunder the Chain of Communication betwixt *Canada* and *Louiſiana*, a Chain that threatened this Continent with Slavery, and therefore the chief Favourite and Miſtreſs of the *French* Court. Theſe Advantages have been procured for us by the Prudence and Abilities of General FORBES, without Stroke of Sword, tho' had they been purchaſed at the Price of much Blood and Treaſure, every Lover of his Country muſt have allowed that they would have been cheaply bought.

The Difficulties he had to ſtruggle with were great. To maintain Armies in a Wilderneſs, Hundreds of Miles from the Settlements; to march them by untrodden Paths, over almoſt impaſſable Mountains, thro' thick Woods and dangerous Defiles, required both Foreſight and Experience, eſpecially if you conſider the Efforts of an active Enemy, frequently attempting to cut off our Convoys; conſider alſo his long and dangerous Sickneſs, under which a Man of leſs Spirits muſt have ſunk; and the advanced Seaſon, which would have deterred a leſs determined Leader, and think that he has ſurmounted all theſe Difficulties, that he has conquered all this Country, has driven the *French* from the *Ohio*, and obliged them to blow up their Fort (when we were within a few Miles of it we heard the Exploſion) he has now reconciled the ſeveral Nations of *Indians* at War with us, and with one another, regained our loſt Intereſt among them, and fixed it on ſo firm a Foundation, as not again to be ſhaken; ſo that our Back Settlements, inſtead of being frightful Fields of Blood, will once more ſmile with Peace and Plenty. Theſe Things have rendered him the Delight of the Army, and muſt endear him to the Provinces.

All his Motions were narrowly watched by the Enemy, who, finding that he not only proceeded with Care and Circumſpection, but with inflexible Steadineſs, and that they could neither face him in the Field, retard his March, nor reſiſt him in their Fort, retired to their Batteaus, and fell down the River, we hear, to a Fort, built two or three Years ago, near the Junction of the *Ohio* with the *Cherokee* River, where their united Stream falls into the *Miſſiſippi*, Eight Hundred Miles from hence.

The Twenty-ſixth of this Month was obſerved, by the General's Orders, as a Day of publick Thankſgiving to Almighty God for our Succeſs; the Day after we had a grand *feu de Joye*, and To-day a great Detachment goes to *Braddock*'s Field of Battle, to bury the Bones of our ſlaughtered Countrymen, many of whom were butchered in cold Blood by (thoſe crueller than Savages) the *French*, who, to the eternal Shame and Infamy of their Country, have left them lying above Ground ever ſince. The unburied Bodies of thoſe killed ſince, and ſtrewed round this Fort, equally reproach them, and proclaim loudly, to all civilized Nations, their Barbarity.

Thanks to Heaven, their Reign on this Continent promiſes no long Duration! eſpecially if Mr. PITT be preſerved, whoſe great Soul animates all our Meaſures, infuſes new Courage into our Soldiers and Sailors, and inſpires our Generals and Admirals with the moſt commendable Conduct."

The following Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin, has been tranſmitted to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Ireland; which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens, of the City of Dublin, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of your City of Dublin, in Common Council aſſembled, do humbly beſeech your Majeſty to accept of their moſt ſincere Congratulations upon the Succeſs of your Arms againſt France, particularly in thoſe ſignal Advantages gained over them in America: Advantages equally glorious to your Majeſty in the Attaining, as the Attainment is of Importance to your Subjects, and repreſſive of the Inſolence of an ambitious, reſtleſs, and perfidious Enemy.

It is with the higheſt Pleaſure and inward Satisfaction we can reflect that theſe Succeſſes, great as they are confeſſed to be, are yet to be conſidered but as the earneſt of others ſtill greater to be obtained; ſince the Cauſes to which, under God, they are only to be aſcribed, are, your Majeſty's diſtinguiſhed Magnanimity, and your noble Intentions ſo truly directed to the Welfare of your People, animating their Love and Gratitude to unwearied Efforts, in the Support of your Meaſures, and at once inſpiring Wiſdom to your Councils, and Courage to your Commanders.

With theſe Sentiments our Expectations are well founded, as our Wiſhes are moſt ardent, that ſuch will be the Event of this juſt and neceſſary War, in which your Majeſty is engaged; that all Nations ſhall perceive, and Poſterity be inſtructed, that the Prince who, like your Majeſty, poſſeſſes the Hearts and intire Confidence of his People, whoſe Royal Diſpoſitions lead him to deſire Conqueſt but for their Happineſs and Security, will ever be by them enabled to conquer.

In Teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed the Common Seal of the ſaid City to be hereto affixed, this 7th Day of September, in the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty Eight.

Algier, May 22. We have, Since the Beginning of this Month, had no leſs then 10 different Shocks of Earthquakes.

Peterſbourg, Aug. 22. The Turkiſh Envoy had his Audience of Leave on Sunday laſt, at Peterſhoff, and was at the Apartment there in the Evening, where the Empreſs appeared with the Crown on her Head.

Genoa, Aug. 22. Letters from Baſtia of the 12th Inſt. ſay, that the Chief of the Malecontents, De Paoli, with about 2000 Men, was entering into the Province of Cape Corſo, and had laid Siege to the Caſtle of Rogliano, having intercepted an Officer with about 40 Men of the Republick's Troops, who were going to reinforce the Garriſon. He has left a Corps of about 2500 Men to blockade the City of Baſtia, and to prevent any Succours being ſent from thence to the Beſieged. On the 16th inſt. the Earl of Briſtol, his Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Catholick King, arrived here from Turin, and on the 19th his Excellency embarked on board his Britannick Majeſty's Ship Monmouth, who ſailed the next Morning for Alicant.

Rome, Sept. 5. The Pope on account of his Election, has fixed a Jubilee, which is to commence in this Capital the 15th Inſtant. The Inhabitants of Perugia, Viterbo, and other Places in the Eccleſiaſtical State, who, during the Sede Vacante, roſe up in Arms againſt the Government, to preſerve their Privileges, having petitioned the Pope for a Pardon, have obtained it; but as the Inhabitants of Todi, and Citta di Caſtello, have not made the ſame Submiſſion, a Proceſs is forming againſt them, in order to puniſh them. The Pope has ordered 2000 Crowns to be remitted to his former Epiſcopal Church of Padua, half of which to be employed in repairing that Cathedral, and the other to be diſtributed amongſt the Poor. On the 31ſt paſt, a Review was made of the Pope's Soldiers, when thoſe who were inliſted in the Sede Vacante were diſmiſſed, and a Gratification of four Zekeens were diſtributed to each of them.

Paris, Sept. 6. The preamble to the edict (which was regiſtered by the parliament the 1ſt inſt.) for an extraordinary annual free gift for ſix years, from the 1ſt of January next, from every city and town in the kingdom, runs thus:

"LOUIS, &c. During the wars which the late King our moſt honoured lord and grand-father had to ſupport, he found ready and ſufficient reſources, for the expences thereby incurred, in the free-gifts which were granted him by the cities and towns of our kingdom. We cannot doubt that the zeal and love of our ſubjects will afford us an equal ſuccour, to replace, during ſome years, a part of the alienations which we have been obliged to make from our ordinary revenues. In the preſent circumſtances, we have room to expect from the inhabitants of the cities and towns of our kingdom the ſame teſtimony of fidelity and affection, and we may depend upon it with the greater confidence, ſince, in taking up arms, we have ſolely had in view the due obſervance of treaties, the protection of commerce, the preſervation of our poſſeſſions, and the good of our people. For theſe cauſes, &c.

According to the ſtate of aſſeſſment for this free-gift, Paris, with its ſuburbs and dependencies, will pay annually 1,200,000 livres."

From the head quarters of Marſhal de Contades at Recklinghauſen, Sept. 10. Both our army and that of the allies remain in their former poſition; but the army of Prince Soubiſe is in motion; the gens d'armes, and moſt of the other troops of which it is compoſed, ſet out from Caſſel the 3d inſt. for Paderborn. Prince Xavierus of Poland is advancing on the other ſide of Unna with the Saxon troops, to aſſiſt prince Soubiſe, who it is ſaid is going to raiſe contributions upon the electorate of Hanover, and if circumſtances ſhould require it, march to Halberſtadt and Magdebourg, in order to cut off all retreat on that ſide from prince Henry of Pruſſia.

In the night of the 5th Col. Scheiter, with about 200 Hanoverian hunters, paſſed the Lippe a little above Gallen, in order to carry off a million of money, which happily arrived the day before at Dorſten; though they miſſed this treaſure, they did not quite loſe their labour, they ſeized 60 oxen belonging to the army, two dragoons, and three of the Dauphin regiment of horſe, and plundered ſeveral ſutlers who were going to Weſel, and a jeweller, from whom they took to the value of 30,000 livres in watches, rings, and other trinkets; but their moſt important exploit was the intercepting of three of our ordinary couriers, one of which was going to Paris, the other to Straſbourg, and the third from Soubiſe's army to France. The couriers are ſince returned to our camp, without horſes, bags, or diſpatches. M. de Cambeford, captain of Redir's Swiſs regiment, on the 3d of Auguſt carried off two Hanoverian couriers behind their army, who had upwards of 3000 letters; there were ſome for almoſt every prince in Europe, but moſt for the Kings of England and Pruſſia.

Dreſden, Sept. 15. The King of Pruſſia, accompanied only by General Seydelitz, one of his Pages, and two Domeſticks, arrived here the Day before Yeſterday in the Morning, in very good Health, and went to the Apartment of Prince Henry, who ſoon after came hither from his Quarters at Gahmig. His Majeſty went to the Foot of the Stairs to meet him, and embraced him in the moſt affectionate Manner. His Majeſty afterwards dined with that Prince, and did M. de Borck, and General Seydelitz, the Honour to admit them to his Table, where, contrary to his general Cuſtom, he continued three Hours, in order to give his Brother a particular Account of his Engagement with the Ruſſians. When his Majeſty roſe from Table, without ſpeaking to any Body, he mounted his Horſe, and returned to his Quarters at Reichenberg, about a ſmall League from hence, in the Neighbourhood of Moritzbourg. Soon after the King arrived here, the Regiment of Cuiraſſiers of the late Prince of Pruſſia, and that of the Margrave Frederick, paſſed by here, going to rejoin Prince Henry's Army, from which they were detached about ſix Weeks ago, to reinforce that of General Dohna. The ſame Evening, all the Troops which came with his Pruſſian Majeſty, arrived near this City in five Columns, the two firſt of which were commanded by the Margrave Charles, and Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, two others by Prince Francis of Brunſwick, and General Ziethen, and the fifth by Prince Maurice of Anhalt Deſſau. Theſe Troops amount to 58 Battalions, and 95 Squadrons; and immediately after their Arrival two Bridges over the Elbe were ſet about, one above, and the other below this City, in order to facilitate the Communication with Prince Henry's Army. At the King's Approach, the different Bodies of Auſtrian Troops that were in Lower Luſatia, under the Command of General Laudohn and the Prince of Baden Dourlach, retired towards Marſhal Daun's Army, which is ſtill at Stolpen. That of his Pruſſian Majeſty is poſted within a League of this City, on the Right of the Elbe; the Prince de Deux Ponts, who occupies the Left of that River, has his Quarters ſtill at Strüppen, and Prince Henry is in the ſame Situation at Gahmig; ſo that there is at preſent in our Neighbourhood two Pruſſian, and two Auſtrian Armies, which are only ſeparated by the Elbe, and amount all together to near 250,000 Men, by which Means Saxony is become a ſecond Time the Theatre of War; and let Things take what Turn they will, muſt furniſh Winter Quarters for one Side or other, which will compleat the Ruin of the Electorate.

They write from Berlin of the 9th Inſtant, that tho' the Ruſſian Army had not yet quitted the New Marche of Brandenbourg, but continued in Part to encamp behind Laneſberg, its Stay there occaſioned very little Uneaſineſs, as General Dohna, who had ſtill an Army of 30,000 Pruſſians under his Command, was able to defeat all the Deſigns of the Ruſſian Generals.

Letters from Warſaw of the 2d Inſtant adviſe, that Prince Charles of Saxony having been cut off from the Ruſſian Army, in the Beginning of the late Battle, and being purſued by the Pruſſian Light Troops, was obliged to ſwim over a River, by which Means he eſcaped to Soldin, and from thence to Drieſen, from whence he was preparing to join the Army of General Fermer.

Hanover (in Germany) Sept. 15. The French partiſan Fiſcher, who is now in our neighbourhood with his men, having yeſterday deſired to have an interview with Meſſrs. Wangenheim and Hardenberg, members of our regency, they accordingly repaired to the place appointed; when Fiſcher gave them notice, that by way of repriſals for the exactions of the Engliſh on the coaſts of France, the Prince of Soubiſe had ſome demands to make upon the city of Hanover, contained in a billet ſealed up, which he delivered to them; to which thoſe Gentlemen made anſwer, "The Engliſh act as they think proper; we do the ſame, and God is on our ſide." This laconick anſwer put an end to the conference.

Paris (in France) Sept. 16. Orders are given to raiſe 80,000 militia for next ſpring, in caſe the war ſhould continue.

LONDON.

September 26. By Letters from Peterſburgh there is Advice that the States of Courland had petitioned the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the King of Poland, for Liberty to elect a Duke for that Dutchy, but had not obtained their Requeſt, being told, that as their Duke, John Erneſt, was ſtill alive at Jaroſlow, ſuch an Election could not take Place until the Death of the ſaid Duke; and another Obſtacle is, that the States are inclined to chuſe a Proteſtant, to which the Republic of Poland will make an Objection.

The Marſhal Belleiſle Privateer, who is now returning Home with the ſeveral Prizes which ſhe has lately taken off Tory Iſland, has on board 184 Pieces of battering Cannon, which ſhe took in for Ballaſt while ſhe lay at Gottenburgh to refit.

Best possible image.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, from London, but laſt from Portſmouth, in ſeven Weeks Paſſage. A Gentleman Paſſenger favoured us with ſome late Papers, from which we have the following Advices, viz.

PETERSBURGH, September 8.

MARSHAL Apraxin died of an Apoplexy on Tueſday Morning laſt; and it is ſaid he will be buried with the Honours due to his Rank.

Leghorn, Sept. 25. On Saturday the 23d Inſtant Rear Admiral Broderick arrived in this Port with his Britannick Majeſty's Ships the Prince, Culloden, and Guernſey. As ſoon as theſe Ships have taken in their Water, and other Neceſſaries, they will directly proceed to Sea again.

Hambourg, Oct. 3. The Ruſſians have evacuated Landſberg, and are retreating towards Pruſſia. Count Dohna is ſtill in Purſuit of them.

The Swedes ſuſtained a conſiderable Loſs on the 28th paſt at Fehrbellin, where a Detachment of 1400 of their Men were attacked by a Body of Pruſſians, and totally defeated; the Loſs of the Swedes is computed at 500 killed, wounded and Priſoners, beſides two ſmall Pieces of Cannon.

Hague, Oct. 3. By Letters from Dreſden, the King of Pruſſia has made a Motion towards Bautzen, with a View to bring Marſhal Daun to a Battle, or to force him to retire into Bohemia. In the mean while, the Swedes have been worſted in ſeveral Encounters, and have retired towards Mecklenbourg, owing to the Prince of Bevern's coming upon their Flank, from Stettin, with a Corps of 7 Battalions, 1200 Horſe, and a Body of Light Troops, with which he leaves them no Reſt,

General Oberg was within a German Mile of Caſſel, at Oberg-Vilmer, on the 27th paſt, after having been joined by the Prince of Iſembourg. The Prince of Soubiſe was encamped near the Town, upon the Height of Kratzenberg.

Hague, Oct. 6. The Armies upon the Lippe are juſt where they were; and as General Oberg arrived a few Hours too late to cut the Prince of Soubiſe off from Caſſel, he could only take an advantageous Poſition near him. It is very certain however, that the French are ſending their heavy Baggage and their Equipages towards Hanau; and it is generally believed, that they will endeavour ſoon to follow them, if they can do it without running too great a Riſk.

October 7. All the Letters by the Hambourg Poſt, which is juſt arrived, agree, That the Ruſſians are certainly gone. They evacuated Landſberg on the 21ſt paſt, and on the 26th, had paſſed Stargard. The Pruſſians had entered Landſberg ſoon after. The further Accounts, by the ſame Letters, are, That the Swedes have been ſurprized at Fehrbellin: That the French are ſtill at Caſſel, and General Oberg in Sight of them: That the King of Pruſſia is endeavouring to get round Marſhal Daun's Right Flank, and to force him to a Battle, if poſſible: And that Prince Henry has cut off the Prince of Deux Ponts from getting any Subſiſtance in Saxony. Marſhal Contades has made a Detachment to endeavour to relieve the Prince of Soubiſe; and, at the ſame Time, appeared by his Diſpoſitions to have ſome Deſign againſt the Left Flank of the Allied Army, where Prince Ferdinand is well prepared to receive him.

Lipſtadt, October 6. The French Troops are approaching this City; but if they have any Deſign upon it, it is hoped we have a ſufficient Garriſon to defend it.

Berlin, October 7. By Authority.

"According to the laſt letters from Saxony, which are dated the 1ſt inſt. Marſhal Daun continues to keep his advantageous Poſition in the camp at Stolpen, without venturing to come out of it, tho' he hath conſiderably reinforced himſelf by calling in the troops he ſent to the aſſiſtance of the army of the Circles. After the affair at Fiſchback, General Laudon went with 16,000 men, and a great number of cannon, to take poſſeſſion of the heights near Biſchoffswerda. The King determined to attack him there, in order to diſlodge him, and by that means draw on, if poſſible, a general engagement with the Auſtrian army. For this End his majeſty marched on the 27th of September to Hauſwalde, and next day to Ramnau; but Laudon, without waiting to be attacked, abandoned that poſt ſo precipitately, that we could only take a few priſoners. The king pitched his army in ſuch a manner, that its left reached to Biſchoffswerda, and the right beyond Hauſwalde. By this poſition the communication of the Auſtrians with Bautzen is cut off; the king took poſſeſſion of that town on the 30th of September. We found in it a board of proviſions, and a Part of the enemy's bakehouſe, and made 150 Priſoners. Lieutenant General Retzow was detached with a ſeparate Corps towards Zittau.

"On the other ſide of the Elbe, Lieutenant-Colonel Kleiſt, commanding a regiment of huſſars, has ſeized a magazine of the enemy at Attenbourg, of the value of about 8000 Crowns, after diſlodging the Auſtrian detachment there, of whom he took ſeven men, and ten horſes.

"The deſertion of the Auſtrians is ſtill very great, and the number of priſoners which the king hath ſent to Dreſden already exceed a thouſand.

"As to the reſt, the pretended deliverers of Saxony ruin the country paſt recovery. Not content with exhauſting it by exacting exorbitant quantities of proviſions and forage, they extort large ſums of money, by putting the inhabitants under military execution before the expiration of the time allowed for payment; they pillage even villages; and where ever they have power, they carry off all the cattle of the poor peaſants, leſt, as they pretend, they ſhould fall into the hands of the Pruſſians.

"Lieutenant-General Dohna continues in purſuit of the Ruſſians. On the 2d inſt. he marched with his army from Soldin to Lippehne, and on the 3d to Piritz in Pomerania. The Ruſſians made as if they would defend themſelves at Piritz; but ſeeing our troops come up, they retired precipitately; we took however one Lieutenant, 46 huſſars, and a ſtandard. The town of Piritz which had been condemned to pay a ranſom of ten thouſand crowns, was happily delivered by the ſpeedy arrival of our forces.

"Major-General Wedel is ſtill encamped at Deichtow, near Fehrbellin; where he hinders the Swedes from extending themſelves further in the Marche."

Stockholm, Sept. 26. The Commiſſioners ſtill continue to examine the ſtate priſoners who were lately taken up for endeavouring to raiſe troubles in the kingdom, but their depoſitions are kept very ſecret from the public. Since one Tiberg has been taken up, who is at preſent looked upon as the chief contriver of the whole plot, it has been diſcovered that Lamberg came here with him laſt winter, and that theſe two concerted their ſcheme with two more, named Engberg and Menſchen, when it was agreed among them that Tiberg and Lamberg ſhould make a tour into the provinces of Wermelande and Dalecarlia, and there ſpread divers falſe reports againſt the government, in order not only to hinder the ſending the laſt tranſport of troops into Pomerania, but alſo to ſtir up the peaſants to an inſurrection, and by that means procure more authority to the King, whoſe weakneſs was detrimental to the ſtate. While theſe two wretches were clandeſtinely labouring to execute their project, the others, Engberg and Menſthen, were both here in Stockholm upon the Liſter, to obſerve what paſſed, and give notice to the confederates. Lamberg had proceeded very forward in the affair, when the government, informed of what was hatching, ſent down the Chancellor, who laid the ſtorm, and put a ſtop to the intended miſchief.

Theſe four mutineers at preſent find the Commiſſioners full employment, and all the domeſtics belonging to the court have been obliged to take an oath that they had no concern in the plot. There is one very ſingular circumſtance, which, having ſome relation to the above affair, we cannot paſs over without mentioning. The Captain of an Engliſh merchantman arrived lately at Norkoping, and the very firſt thing he did was to enquire with great eagerneſs about the revolution or inſurrection in Sweden, nor could he be perſuaded but what there muſt be troubles in the kingdom: At laſt, convinced of the contrary by the unanimous teſtimony of all thoſe whom he queſtioned concerning it, a fit of deſpair took him, and he cut his own throat.

Paris, Oct. 4. King Staniſlaus of Poland, who has been at Verſailles ever ſince the 12th ult. ſet out on the third of this month for Luneville. This Prince, who is upwards of 80, is in perfect health, notwithſtanding his great age.

The Engliſh made priſoners at the late affair at St. Cas, according to all appearance, will in a little time be exchanged for part of the garriſon of Louiſbourg.

The general opinion here concerning our armies in Weſtphalia is, that, without waiting for the cold weather, they are going to turn back to the Rhine, that they may not be expoſed to the rigours of the ſeaſon, as they were laſt year. The heavy baggages are already beginning to be ſent before: Thoſe of Count de Broglio arrived here the 3d of this month.

Paris, Oct. 5. The letter which the king wrote to the Vicar Generals of this dioceſe, to cauſe Te Deum to be ſung for the victories gained over the Engliſh in Europe and America, was as follows:

"Gentlemen, That ſpirit of moderation and equity which characteriſes all my proceedings, being unable to inſpire the enemy, who forced me to take up arms with a diſpoſition to peace; they conſulted only their eagerneſs to execute the deſign they have formed to invade the commerce of all the other nations of Europe, which they want to carry on with an abſolute and excluſive deſpotiſm in every ſea. Voluntarily exhauſting themſelves to hurt me, they have hired numerous armies to divide my forces; they have armed immenſe fleets, not only to attack my poſſeſſions in America, but even to fall upon the maritime provinces of my kingdom. The God of peace, of righteouſneſs, and of truth, who judgeth nations and Kings, hath not permitted thoſe formidable preparations to be followed with the ſucceſs my enemies preſumed to hope for. The events of the war they have kindled in all parts of the world, have hitherto been balanced by thoſe viciſſitudes which attend all human things, and by which it ſhould ſeem the Almighty would inſpire all Princes with a deſire of peace. My arms, victorious in Heſſe, have been unfortunate in other provinces of the Empire, and the event of the military operations hath equally ſuffered variations in America; but in what directly regarded the eſſential intereſts and tranquility of France, the divine favour, and the providence of God, have manifeſtly appeared, and demand particular thankſgivings. The brave ſoldiers whom I ſent to Canada, under the Marquis Montcalm, have ſo well ſeconded, by their extraordinary bravery, the excellent diſpoſitions of their leader, that they have ſaved the French colonies, by gaining, notwithſtanding the enormous diſproportion of numbers, a ſignal victory over the Engliſh near Lake Champlain. A memorable action, in which 4000 French fought againſt, and conquered, 22,000, of which upwards of 6000 were ſlain in this Action, ſo glorious to the victors. At the ſame time, ſudden irruptions, of which the enemy have hitherto carefully meaſured the duration by the time required for my troops to get up with them, infeſted the coaſts of this kingdom, and expoſed my ſubjects to calamities, which I felt infinitely more than what concerns my own glory only. The precipitation with which the enemy re-embarked on theſe different occaſions, ſaved them from the juſt vengeance which ſuch unjuſt interprizes deſerved. It was not owing to them that, by means of the ſame precaution, they did not commit new exceſſes with impunity in their late deſcent near St. Malo; but the diligence of my Couſin the Duke d'Aiguillon, in aſſembling a part of the troops under his command, did not give them time to evade, by flight, the attack he made on them the 11th of laſt month, when they were beginning to embark on board their ſhips, drawn up in a line in the bay of St. Cas.

"My troops, forgetting the fatigue of a forced march, and though much inferior in number, notwithſtanding a prodigious and conſtant fire from the Engliſh fleet, advanced with the greateſt ardour to the enemy's entrenchments, after a hot engagement of an hour and a half, in which the enemy was totally defeated. Their loſs is at leaſt three or four thouſand men, who either fell in the action, or were drowned; three veſſels full of their ſoldiers were ſunk by my cannon; and upwards of 800 men, among whom are many officers of the firſt diſtinction, were made priſoners.

"My couſin the Duke d'Aiguillon gave, in this battle, the moſt ſignal marks of his military ſkill and bravery. He was exceedingly well ſeconded, not only by the officers and private men under his command, but alſo by the nobleſſe and other citizens of Britany, who were emulous to fight under their colours, and behaved with equal bravery.

"I receive with the warmeſt gratitude this ſignal mark of the favour of providence, who condeſcends to recompenſe as well the zeal with which my people ſupport the fatigues, the dangers, and the expences of the preſent war, as my ardent deſire to reſtore peace, which the intereſt of my ſubjects, diſturbed with animoſity and violence in their commercial enterprizes, alone could make me break.

"It is therefore to return thanks to God for theſe ſignal favours, that I write this letter, to tell you, that my intention is, that you cauſe Te Deum to be ſung, &c."

Hamburg, Oct. 6. They write from Roſtock, that the King of Sweden had ſignified his diſapprobation of Colonel Count de Lowenhaup's conduct towards the committee of the ſtates of Mecklenbourg, and that he has ſent orders to Gen. Hamilton to reſtore the money the Colonel had exacted of that Country, and to ſet the hoſtages at liberty.

It is added that his Swediſh Majeſty has moreover wrote to the Duke of Mecklenbourg, to aſſure him, that the Swediſh troops had been ſent into his dominions with no other intent than to keep the dutchy from having any freſh exactions laid on it by the Pruſſians, and to procure the advantage of his Serene Highneſs as well as that of his ſubjects. Accordingly the Swedes have evacuated Roſtock and Cuſtrow, as there is nothing now to be feared in thoſe parts from the Pruſſians.

LONDON.

October 18. According to private letters from Peterſbourg, the court ſeems to be in a great ferment in regard to the preſent ſtate of affairs, which ſome attribute to the report Count Schuwalow, who commanded that wing of the army which ſuffered ſo much in the battle of Cuſtrin, has made of that tranſaction. Others believe, that the certainty they have of the Turks marching a great army into Crim-Tartary, under pretence of putting an end to the troubles there, is the real motive. It is not impoſſible that the diſſentions amongſt the Poliſh nobility may be another ingredient. At all events, a ſpirit of uneaſineſs is but too viſible at Peterſburgh.

Some letters from Dreſden inform us, that his Pruſſian Majeſty, after making the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the ſecurity of this place, and reinforcing the army of his brother Prince Henry, marched on the laſt day of September with a conſiderable body of troops, and, after a ſhort reſiſtance, made himſelf maſter of Bautzen, in which ſome hundreds of Auſtrians, with a great part of their baggage, their magazines, and ovens, were taken; and on the 5th inſtant his Majeſty diſlodged the Auſtrian garriſon from Altenburgh, where there was another great magazine, which has likewiſe fallen into his hands. The army of execution is in a manner ſtarving.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, dated Oct. 16.

"Yeſterday arrived the Hon. Commodore Keppel, and took upon him the command of the ſquadron fitting out here, and is proceeding to compleat it for ſea immediately. Capt. Owen is appointed his Captain in the Torbay.

"The flat-bottomed boats are finiſhed. Remain in this port Vice Admiral Holbourne and Commodore Keppel, with above 50 ſail of King's ſhips and ſloops."

Monday a great Number of troops embarked at Portſmouth and Southampton on board the tranſports, in order, 'tis thought, to go to Senegal.

Capt. William Amherſt (Brother to the General) is appointed Deputy Quarter-Maſter General to the forces in North-America, with the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

General Hopſon and General Boſcawen are to command the two expeditions which are going on.

The Right Hon. Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, Colonel of a company in the firſt regiment of foot guards, who was taken Priſoner at St. Cas, is expected home with the terms for the exchange of priſoners.

A third expedition is planning, and is in great forwardneſs; from ſome preparations making, it ſeems as if intended for a warm climate,

Lord Howe will ſhortly go to ſea again with a large ſquadron; and, we hear, that at his requeſt his old officers are to be continued to him.

They are ſending from the Tower a great number of ſtands of arms, for the uſe of the militia upon the ſea coaſts of this kingdom.

October 19. Yeſterday a great number of muſkets and bayonets were brought to the tower by the workmen employed by the government, which, with other military ſtores, are to be ſhipped immediately for the uſe of the forces going abroad.

The following melancholy ſtory may be depended on as it was related by a gentleman of the greateſt veracity.

"After the Engliſh troops were torn to pieces at St. Cas, two Companions, Grenadiers, entered the water together. The one could ſwim, the other not. He that could not ſwim, took the ammunition from his comrade, adviſing him to throw away his Arms, take to ſwimming, and do all he could to ſave his Life. He did ſo; but after ſwimming ſome time, and not ſeeing any boats, he returned to his companion, almoſt ſpent; and told him, that he would go and ſurrender himſelf to the enemy. Upon which the other told him, "That as ſure as ever he went between him and the ſhore, ſo ſure he would ſhoot him." He added, "I have ſeen numbers, who threw down their Arms, and demanded quarter, refuſed it, and ſhot; I have not let ſome of theſe villiains go unpuniſhed, but I have killed ſeveral, whom I ſaw refuſe quarter. My ammunition has not been thrown away: I have placed it well. You can ſwim; I cannot; ſtrip, and take to it again. I have ſome few ſhot left, I ſhall cover you. When all my ammunition is done, if I am not killed, I ſhall lay myſelf down in the ſea, and die quietly; my grave is open and ready." The other took to ſwimming the ſecond time, and either reached ſome of the ſhips, or was taken up by a boat. His generous brave aſſociate has not been heard of ſince.

By a letter from Munſter there is advice, that the Engliſh army had made ſeveral motions, but were not able to bring M. Contades to a battle; that all the heavy baggage belonging to the Engliſh army had been ſent to Munſter, and that they expected very ſhortly to go into winter quarters.

As the above letter, though of a very late date, makes no mention of any ſickneſs in the army, we hope that report was without foundation.

This morning arrived an expreſs at the Secretary's office, from General Yorke at the Hague, with diſpatches of importance.

We hear that propoſals for accommodating the diſputes between the courts of Vienna and Paris, and the courts of Great-Britain and Berlin, are in great forwardneſs; the mediators are the Kings of Spain and Denmark.

'Tis reported that Admiral Saunders, with his ſquadron, was to proceed on his expedition to the Bay of Biſcay, to continue his cruize there againſt the French as long as the ſeaſon will permit; and that Commodore Howe, with his ſquadron and troops on board, was occaſionally to act in conjunction with the aforeſaid Admiral.

By ſome private letters from Hanover we have advice, that Baron Munchauſen was arrived there with ſome important Diſpatches to the Regency, touching the better preſervation of that electorate from the deſigns of the French.

They write from Franckfort, that the Ruſſian forces under General Fermer, inſtead of advancing to give the Pruſſians under General Dohna another battle, were retired towards the Viſtula.

☞ Doctor *COWDON*'s beſt ROUND *high-toaſted* SNUFF to be ſold by the Bottle at the *New-Printing-Office*.

By ſome letters from Pomerania, we have an account, that the Pruſſian General Wiedel, who, with his Troops, had prevented the Swedes from their deſign in Brandenburgh, having been reinforced with 4000 men, was on his march to attack and drive them entirely out of that country.

It is aſſured, that the royal grant of 2000 l. per ann. to Prince Ferdinand, is to be remitted twice a year, in conſideration of his indefatigable ſervices in Germany againſt the French.

The gun-ſmiths at the tower have orders to work double hours, to get ready a large quantity of arms, which are to be ſent to Louiſbourg with all expedition.

Six Bomb Ketches are building in the river for the uſe of the government with all expedition.

Some Letters from the Hague mention a report, that the Hanoverians had paſſed the Lippe, and that the French army have ſent away their baggage, and are retiring towards Weſel. There is a great Ferment among the common people in Holland, who are very deſirous of ſeeing an augmentation of the land forces, that in caſe the flame of war ſpreads itſelf into the neighbourhood of the Republick, they may be in ſome condition of defence.

We learn from Paris, by the way of Bruſſels, that Marſhal Belleiſle and the Abbe Count de Bernis both continue indiſpoſed; that the General aſſembly of the clergy have ſent a deputation to Verſailles, to demand the recal of the Archbiſhop, and have poſtponed the grant of a free gift till his Majeſty's pleaſure on that head be known. It is reported, that orders have been ſent to Marſhal Contades and to Prince Soubiſe to put their armies into Winter quarters; one on the upper, the other on the lower Rhine.

We hear that the forces going on the ſecret expedition, are to be commanded by Major General Peregrine Hopſon.

BOSTON, December 4.

Yeſterday Morning arrived here from Halifax, in the Province Sloop Maſſachuſetts, his Excellency JEFFRY AMHERST, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces in NORTH-AMERICA: Colonel AMHERST, Brother to the General, and ſeveral other Officers of his Majeſty's Army, came alſo with his Excellency in the Maſſachuſets. And this Morning the General, with the other Officers, ſet out by Land for New-York.

Laſt Week ſeveral Perſons came to Town from Albany, who were taken laſt Spring at the Eaſtern Parts of this Province, by the Indian Enemy, and carried to Quebeck, from whence they where releaſed with Col. Schuyler, &c. as mentioned in our laſt:----Theſe People ſay there were about 150 Priſoners diſcharged, Men, Women and Children, from the Goal at Quebeck, many of them ſickly, by reaſon of their faring ſo hard on accouut of their ſhort Allowance of Proviſions:---That there was not a General Goal delivery, as has been ſaid, but that they left about 30 of our Countrymen, in Priſon there, chief of them Maſters of Veſſels and other Seamen, beſides ſome others that were in the neighbouring Villages, and at Montreal.

NEW-PORT, December 4.

On Friday laſt came into this Port, the Snow Mercury in Ballaſt, James Brodie Commander, who gave us the following Account: That on her Paſſage from St. Thomas's to the Cape, the King George and George Privateers of New-York, fell in with her near Monto-Chriſti, took her, and ſent her into that Place: That the Captain propoſed a Ranſom, which was accepted, and with that Intent left her, but not returning according to Agreement, ſhe was ordered for New-York, but was obliged to put in here: That on the firſt of November, he ſaw going into the Cape, the Count St. Florentine, M. Montvit, Commander (of whom Mention has been made in this Paper) with two Snows and a Sloop: That an Attempt was made to get between the Privateer and the Snows and Sloop, in order to make Prizes of them, which Monſ. Montvit obſerving, took a proper Method to render it impracticable to be effected, by keeping them hovering about him: That two Days after, he ſpoke with a Gentleman from the Cape, who acquainted him, that the Count St. Florentine had carried in above 400 Slaves; and that ſhe had loſt ſeveral in the Engagement with Commodore Marſh.

NEW-YORK, December 11.

Yeſterday Capt. Edward M'Cormick, in the Tranſport Brig Lord Blakeney, arrived here in 20 Days from Fort-Frederick, on St. John's River, where he left the Captains Exſhaw and Quill, of this Port; and the Captains Montgomery and Miller, of Philadelphia; the two former were to ſail the next Day for Halifax, and the two latter for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.

Extract of a Letter from Pittſburgh (lately Fort Duqueſne) November 26, 1758.

"I have now the Pleaſure to write you from the Ruins of the Fort. On the 24th, at Night, we were informed by one of our Indian Scouts, that he had diſcovered a Cloud of Smoke above the Place, and ſoon after another came in with certain Intelligence, that it was burnt and abandoned by the Enemy. We were then about 15 Miles from it. A Troop of Horſe was ſent forward immediately to extinguiſh the Burning, and the whole Army followed. We arrived at Six a Clock laſt Night, and found it in a great Meaſure deſtroyed. There are two Forts, about 200 Yards diſtant; the one built with immenſe Labour, ſmall, but a great deal of very ſtrong Works collected into little Room, and ſtands on the Point of a narrow Neck of Land, at the Confluence of the two Rivers. It is ſquare, and has two Ravelins, Gabions at each Corner, &c. The other Fort ſtands on the Bank of the Allegheny, in the Form of a Paralelogram, but nothing ſo ſtrong as the other. Several of the Outworks were lately begun, and ſtill unfiniſhed. There are, I think, 30 Stacks of Chimnies ſtanding, the Houſes all deſtroyed. They ſprung a Mine, which ruined one of their Magazines; in the other we found 16 Barrels of Ammunition, a prodigious Quantity of old Carriage Iron, Gun Barrels, and about a Cart-load of ſcalping Knives, &c. They went off in ſo much Haſte, that they could not make quite the Havock of their Works they intended. We are told by the Indians, that they lay the Night before laſt at Beaver Creek, about 40 Miles down the Ohio from here. Whether they buried their Cannon in the River, or carried them down in their Battoes, we have not yet learnt. A Boy, twelve Years old, who has been their Priſoner two Years, and who eſcaped the ſecond Inſtant, tells us, they had carried a prodigious Quantity of Wood into the Fort; that they had burnt five of the Priſoners they took at Major Grant's Defeat, on the Parade, and delivered others to the Indians, who were tomahawked on the Spot. We have found Numbers of dead Bodies, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Fort, unburied, ſo many Monuments of French Humanity. A great many Indians, moſtly Delawares, gathered together on the Iſland laſt Night and this Morning, to treat with the General, and we are making Rafts to bring them over. Whether the General will think of repairing the Ruins, or leaving any of the Troops here, I have not yet heard. Mr. Beatie is appointed to preach a Thankſgiving Sermon for the remarkable Superiority of His Majeſty's Arms. We left all our Tents at Loyalhanning, and every Conveniency, except a Blanket and Knapſack."

Tho' there are many other Letters in Town relating to the Reduction of Fort Duqueſne, yet, as they are pretty much the ſame, and as the Subſtance of the whole is nearly contained in the Letter inſerted in the Beginning of this Paper, or in that juſt recited, we think a Recapitulation needleſs; therefore have only extracted the following Particulars from them, viz.

"That the General marched 2500 picked Men from Loyalhanning, without Tents or Baggage, and a light Train of Artillery, in Expectation of meeting the Enemy, and determining, by a Battle, who ſhould poſſeſs the Country: That the Route they took to Fort Duqueſne was about Fifty Miles, which they performed in five Days, and, reckoned to be an extraordinary March, conſidering the Seaſon of the Year, the Uncertainty of the Roads, intirely unknown, and the Difficulty of making them practicable for the Artillery: That the Enemy, among other Things, deſtroyed a very conſiderable Quantity of Indian Goods: That the Garriſon conſiſted of about 400 Men, Part of which went down the Ohio, 100 by Land, ſuppoſed to Priſque Iſle, and 200 to Venango, with the Governor, M. De Lignery: That this ſucceſsful Expedition will be of great Service to the Colonies, provided they improve it; and that now is the Time to take vigorous Meaſures to ſupport the Conqueſt: That the French, by being obliged to abandon Fort Duqueſne, have loſt a vaſt Tract of Country, and the various Tribes of Indians inhabiting it, ſeem, in a certain Manner, reconciled to His Majeſty's Protection and Government: That the Indians who attacked, with the French, our People at Loyalhanning, on the 12th of October laſt, were to join us; and that only four of the whole ſtuck to, and went off with, the Enemy: That a Baſtion of one of the Forts, which mounts 3 Guns, was found entire, with about 50 Rounds of 12 Pound Shot, ſome Grape Shot, and Plenty of Muſket Ball: That, from the Situation of the Place, if our Troops had beſieged it in Form, they muſt have loſt a great many Men, as their Small Arms would have been of very little Service to them: That the General was to make a ſecure Peace with all the Indians upon the Ohio, who ſeemed very deſirous of renewing their ancient Friendſhip with us; to leave a ſtrong Garriſon there; and to ſet immediately about Works, ſufficient both for Conveniency and Safety: That our Men were prodigiouſly ſhock'd at the Sight of the Bodies of their ſlaughtered Friends, who fell in Major Grant's Attack, lying unburied at the very Gates of Duqueſne, many of whom, they were well informed, were cruelly murdered in cold Blood by the French: And that it is certainly a moſt delightful Country, where the Beauties of Nature are continually to be ſeen, and is capable of great Improvements."

On Monday laſt there were great Rejoicings in this City, on Account of the Succeſs of His Majeſty's Arms, under the Command of Brigadier General FORBES. At Twelve o'Clock a Royal Salute was fired from the Battery, which was anſwered by the Pennſylvania Frigate. General Forbes's Regiment was drawn up in Market-ſtreet, and fired three Vollies, making a very handſome Appearance. In the Evening his Honour the Governor, the Council, the Magiſtrates, the Officers of General Forbes's Regiment, the other Officers in Town, and the Gentlemen of the City met, and drank the Healths of His MAJESTY, the ROYAL FAMILY, Mr. PITT, General AMHERST, Brigadier General FORBES, and other Loyal Healths. The whole concluded with Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Illuminations, Firing of Rockets, &c. And every Thing was co ducted with the greateſt Order and Decency.

By the HONOURABLE
WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq;
Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION,
Appointing a Day of PUBLICK THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS it has pleaſed Almighty GOD, of his infinite Mercy, to hear the Prayers which were made by his Servants, in the manifold Troubles and Calamities attending the Continuance of a moſt dangerous War, and to bleſs the Arms of His Majeſty, and His Allies, in the Courſe of this Year, with Succeſs, and many ſignal Victories, both by Sea and Land; for which every *Briton* and Proteſtant ſhould be ſincerely thankful, and expreſs their Gratitude to Divine Providence in the moſt publick and devout Manner: I have therefore, with the Advice of the Council, thought fit to appoint *Thurſday*, the Twenty-eighth Day of this inſtant *December*, to be obſerved as a Day of publick Prayer, Praiſe and Thankſgiving, within the ſaid Province and Counties.

And I do recommend it to the Miniſters of all Denominations, to compoſe ſuitable Prayers and Sermons on this intereſting Occaſion; and in them deeply to impreſs the Minds of their People with a juſt Senſe of GOD's moral Government, his many ſeaſonable and ſignal Interpoſitions in Favour of the Proteſtant Religion, and his Readineſs to hear and relieve his Servants, *when they cry to him in Time of Trouble*; and in particular, to expreſs their grateful Senſe of the Divine Goodneſs, in ſupporting His *Britannick* and *Pruſſian* Majeſties Arms, and giving them Succeſs againſt a Combination of the moſt potent Empires in *Europe*; and for his Mercy to the *Britiſh American* Colonies, in the Reduction of *Louiſbourg*, *Frontenac*, and *Fort Duqueſne*. And I do further require the ſaid Miniſters to publiſh this Proclamation to their Congregations on one of the *Sundays* preceding the ſaid Day of publick Thankſgiving.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, *the Eleventh Day of* December, *in the Thirty-ſecond Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord* 1758.

WILLIAM DENNY.

By his Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

On Wedneſday next the GENERAL ASSEMELY *of this Province meets here, by Summons from the* GOVERNOR.

By Captain Bolitho we have Advice, That Commodore Keppel, with eight Ships of War, and a Number of Land Forces, had ſailed for the Iſland of Goree, on the Coaſt of Africa; and that Captain Gilchriſt, in His Majeſty's Ship Southampton, had ſent in a French Privateer, of great Force, which had taken ſeveral of our Merchantmen.

While Captain Bolitho lay at Spithead, there happened a violent Gale of Wind, by which ſome Veſſels were drove aſhore, and one of them, belonging to South-Carolina, loſt, the Maſter's Name thought to be Mackenzie. He ſailed from Portſmouth, under Convoy of His Majeſty's Ships Arundel and Crown, bound to Louiſbourg, who had with them a Number of Tranſports with Stores, and about 40 Sail of Merchantmen; amongſt which were the Captains Duncan, Scaman, and Bradſhaw, for this Place; Chapman, Drummond, Badger, Mackenzie, and another (Name forgot) for New-York; one Ship for Boſton; and ſeveral for Carolina. Five Days after he left Portſmouth, he was parted from the Fleet in a Storm, off of Cape Clear, and, from that Time, knows nothing of them.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the Letter of Marque Snow Young Samuel, Capt. John Southey, in 27 Days from Barbados, who, on his Paſſage here, on the 14th ult. in Lat. 19, Long. 60, fell in with a large French Privateer Sloop of ten Guns, at Eight a Clock in the Evening; upon which a very ſmart Engagement enſued, and continued till half paſt Eleven, when Monſieur thought proper to drop a-ſtern, and refit. At Five next Morning he came up again, with a large Stinkpot at his Flying-Jib Boom-end, and the Bloody Flag at the Topmaſt-head, and at Six the Engagement began afreſh; but Captain Southey gave him ſo warm a Reception the ſecond Time, that, inſtead of offering to board, he judged it moſt convenient to ſheer off: Upon this Capt. Southey poured his whole Broadſide into him, and took Leave, the Frenchman being a meer Wreck, with his Main-ſheet and Peak-tye ſhot away. Capt. Southey had one of his Hands killed, and ſeveral wounded, and himſelf ſhot thro' the Left Arm, his Yards, Maſts and Sails, very much wounded and tore, and five Shot in his Hull. Captain Southey, on his outward bound Paſſage to Barbados, on the 16th of October laſt, in Lat. 26, Long. 56, met with a large French Letter of Marque Ship, bound to Martinico, of 14 Guns, which he bravely engaged for three Hours, and obliged her to make the beſt of her Way from him.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Young Samuel, John Southey, from Barbados.
Sloop Two Brothers, George Ellis, from New-York.
Ship Myrtilla, John Bolitho, from London.
Sloop Thomas, Nathaniel Lamſon, from New-York.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Sally, Thomas Whitlock, for Liverpool.
Sloop Phœnix, Benjamin Homer, for Boſton.
Schooner Betſey, John Attwood, for Ditto.
Brig Unity, Nathaniel Faulkner, for St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Diſpatch, Thomas Mulford, for South-Carolina.
Brig King of Pruſſia, Charles Monk, for St. Kitts.
Sloop Speedwell, Andrew Aſhmore, for N. Carolina.
Ship Earl of Holderneſs, William Gardiner, for Barbados.
-----Severn, Peter Hatton, for Briſtol.
-----Philadelphia, Charles Stewart, for Belfaſt.
Sloop Two Brothers, George Ellis, for New-York.

CLEARED.

Schooner Unity, George Peckham, to Rhode-Iſland.
Snow Hillary, Thomas Cragg, to Liverpool.
Sloop Ann, Thaddeus Stevens, to North Carolina.
Schooner Betſey, John Attwood, to Boſton.
Sloop Phœnix, Benjamin Homer, to Ditto.
Snow America, William Williamſom, to Jamaica.
Ship Louiſbourg, Samuel Nuttle, to Ditto.
Snow Recovery, Robert Stephenſon, to Amſterdam.
Ship Charming Peggy James Abercrombie, to Jamaica.
Brig Margery, William Morrell, to Ditto.
-----Lydia, William Campbell, to Ditto.
Sloop William's Relief, William Place, to Barbados.
---Ready Money, Richard Whitter, to Ditto.
Schooner John and Eliz. Charles King, to N. Providence.
Ship Firſt of Auguſt, Ferdinando Bowd, to Cork.

LOST on Sunday Night laſt, about the Middle of the Jerſey Market, a large ſquare carved Silver Shoe buckle, new Faſhion make. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to the New-Printing-Office, ſhall have Five Shillings Reward.

N. B. If offered for Sale, it is deſired it may be ſtopt.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Richard Bayly, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired immediately to pay their reſpective Ballances: And thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring them in to ELIZABETH BAYLY, or JOHN FRAZER, Execut.

Imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, on low terms, for ready money,

A LARGE aſſortment of European and India Goods, among which are a quantity of ſtriped duffils, 7 qr. blankets, rugs, and gunpowder.

To be SOLD,

ONE Quarter of a Lot in Charleſtown, at the Head of Cheſapeak Bay, Maryland, bounded on one Side by North Eaſt River; and is near the publick Wharff of ſaid Town, with the Still-houſe thereon, built of Cedar, 59 Feet and an Half, by 26 Feet and an Half clear: Alſo two Stills the largeſt containing between 14 and 1500 Gallons, and the other about 300 Gallons, with 16 Cedar Ciſterns, Pumps, and other Materials neceſſary and convenient for the ſame.

Alſo a new framed Houſe, 37 Feet and an Half, by 13 Feet 4 Inches, with a Stone Cellar under it.

Likewiſe a convenient Storehouſe, 29 Feet and an Half by 19 Feet and an Half, with a Cellar under it; lying near the abovementioned Houſes.

Alſo to be lett or ſold, the Dwelling-houſe, Lot, Store, &c. of the late Peacock Bigger, in Charles-Town, aforeſaid, the Houſe is fit for a Tavern or Storekeeper. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any Part of the abovementioned Premiſes, by applying to the Subſcriber, living in Church Alley, Philadelphia, may be informed of the Terms of Sale.

MARGARET BIGGER, *Executrix.*

N. B. Time will be allowed the Purchaſer, paying down one Half the Purchaſe-money, on giving Security, for Payment of the Remainder.

JUST publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, the POCKET ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord 1759.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

Philadelphia, December 14, 1758.

For BARBADOS directly,

The Letter of Marque Snow YOUNG SAMUEL, JOHN SOUTHEY Commander; A noted prime Sailer, mounting 12 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, completely fitted with Close Quarters, and navigated with thirty Men. She has two Thirds of her Cargoe engaged, and will sail, Weather permitting, in 15 Days. For Freight or Passage, treat with Kearny and Gilbert, or said Commander, at Fishbourn's Wharff.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1758.

WHereas a certain Joseph Barnet, born in Ireland, from whence he removed to the Island of Antigua, and lastly to Jamaica, in the Year 1741, where he died some Years past, having, as it is said, a Brother, who formerly lived in or near New-Castle County, on Delaware. These, at the Request of a Friend to that Family, are to inform the said Mr. Barnet (whose Christian Name is unknown) if living, or his Heirs, if dead, that on Application to Edmund Kearny, of the City of Philadelphia, he or they may hear of something considerable to their Advantage. EDMUND KEARNY.

CAme to the Dwelling-house of George Hook, living in York-Town, the 15th Day of October last, a black Horse, branded on the near Shoulder and on the near Buttock, W; and a Chestnut Sorrel Mare, branded in the same Manner. The Owners of the said Creatures, are desired to take them away, proving their Property, and paying the Charges. GEORGE HOOK. §

Philadelphia, December 8, 1758.

FOund in a Stack of Corn Stalks, belonging to the Subscriber, living at Frankford, a Piece of Ozenbrigs, and some other Shop Goods, which are supposed to be stolen. Any Person proving their Property, and paying the Charges, may have them again, by applying to WILLIAM TREMPER. ⊙

Chester, December 4, 1758.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, about 2 o'Clock, on the 30th Day of this Instant, at the House of Francis Hickman, in Thornbury, two very good Stills, one containing two Barrels, the other one Barrel, with Worms and Tubs suitable for the Business late the Estate of John Taylor, Blacksmith, seized and taken in Execution, by BENJAMIN DAVIS, *Sheriff.* ♈

Lancaster, December 2, 1758.

CAme to the Plantation of David Foster, in Derry Township, Lancaster County in June last, a black Mare Colt, about 2 Years old, no Mark. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have her again. DAVID FOSTER. §

TO be sold by the Subscribers, a Plantation, within a Mile of Trenton, in New-Jersey, containing 200 Acres of Land, belonging to the Estate of Joseph Warrell, Esq; deceased; whereon is an extraordinary good Orchard, and Meadows, of which more may be made; the Land is exceeding good for Wheat and Pasture, and well watered. It lies upon the River Delaware, over which it has a Patent for the keeping a Ferry, and is very convenient for that Purpose. Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. Andrew Reed, Merchant, in Philadelphia; Mr. John Berrien, at Rocky-hill; Joseph Warrell, Attorney at Law, at Trenton; the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Joseph Warrell, Esq; deceased; or to Abraham Cottnam, Esq; in Trenton aforesaid. Tbetf.

Wilmington, December 7, 1758.

TO be sold or lett, for a Term of Years, the following Premises, viz. Three Lots, containing ten Acres, or thereabouts, four Acres whereof is extraordinary Meadow, watered with a constant Stream, the Lots well fenced with red Cedar Posts, and Chestnut and Cedar Rails; a good Brick House and Kitchen, with a convenient Spring house. Also a Frame House, Stable and Hay house, in the Borough of Wilmington; a Plantation, containing 300 Acres, or thereabouts, well wooded and watered, with 25 Acres of drained Meadow, well banked; a new square Log House, a new framed Barn, and other Out-houses. The whole Land is extraordinary Pasturage and Meadow, lies within a Mile of Christine Bridge, on the South side of Christine, joining it, within four Miles of New-Castle, and eight of Wilmington. Enquire of

§ JOB JACOB, of Wilmington.

RUN away, on the 27th Day of May, 1757, from Thomas Lee, of Cortland Manor, in West-Chester County, and Province of New-York, a Dutch Servant Man, named John Micus Freits, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a dark Complection, has long brown Hair, a long Visage, well set, has very large Joints to his great Toes, is broken bellied, and speaks broken English. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS LEE.

To be SOLD,

By EDWARD SHIPPEN, of Lancaster, the following Lots of Land, &c. for one Half in hand, and the other Half to be paid in Twelve Months Time, without Interest,

A 50 Feet Bank and Water Lot, on Society Hill, near Captain Woodrop's Stores and Wharff.

A Lot of 26 Feet and a Quarter, on the Hill, between Branson's Brick House and Captain Lake's Brick House, on the East Side of Front-street sundry Lots, near Dr. Roan's House, on the West Side of Front-street, and a Groundrent Lot of 18 Feet and a Quarter, adjoining to said Dr. Roan's Brick House.

Sundry Lots in Lombard street, near the New market.

Four Lots of 26 Feet and three Quarters each, lying together in Fourth-street, below Harrington's, extending 396 Feet, to Fifth-street.

A small Stone House, one Story high, with a Chaise House behind it, on a 20 Feet Lot, near Mr. Willing's House, in Third-street.

117 Feet of Ground Front on Cedar-street, and about 300 feet, near Mr. Emlen's Brick House and Gardens.

15 Acres of good Swamp Meadow Ground, within good Banks, on Hollanders Creek, adjoining to Mr. Valentine Standley's and Dr. Shippen's Meadow.

Four Lots of 20 Feet and a Half by 198 Feet deep, on Vine-street.

A Stone House, 20 Feet by 18, on German Square, one Story high, with 60 or 80 Acres of Upland, both cleared and wooded, and 8 Acres of cleared Meadow Ground, with a constant Stream of Water running through the Meadow.

Two eleven Acre Lots, with Orchards and Meadowing, and Buildings, on Groundrent, near Mr. Renshaw's, in the Northern Liberties.

Enquire of Edward Shippen junior, and Dr. William Shippen, in Philadelphia. ¶ 8 Ws.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raising 3000 Pieces of Eight for the Use of the COLLEGE, ACADEMY, and CHARITY-SCHOOLS of PHILADELPHIA.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	1000	is	1000
3	of	500	are	1500
4	of	300	are	1200
6	of	200	are	1200
10	of	100	are	1000
15	of	75	are	1125
20	of	50	are	1000
30	of	40	are	1200
40	of	30	are	1200
60	of	20	are	1200
100	of	10	are	1000
900	of	8	are	7200
1189	Prizes.		First drawn,	50
3811	Blanks.		Last drawn,	51
	The Ticket drawn next before the 1000,			25
	The Ticket drawn next after the 1000,			25
	The Ticket drawn next before the first 500,			12
	The Ticket drawn next after the first 500,			12
5000	Tickets, at Four Pieces of Eight each,			20000

IN this Scheme the Blanks and Prizes are but as three to one nearly, which is favourable for the Adventurers. The large Number of middling Prizes is also an Advantage, and the Deduction is smaller than usual, being only Fifteen per Cent.

The Drawing to begin punctually on the First Day of February next, or sooner, if sooner full. The Prizes to be published in this Gazette, and the Prize-money to be paid as soon as the Drawing is finished, the aforesaid Deduction being first made.

Prize-money not demanded in six Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generously given to the Use of the Institution, and to be applied accordingly.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, viz. Messieurs William Allen, Richard Peters, Edward Shippen, junior, Samuel M'Call, junior, and Alexander Stedman; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath, that they will truly execute the Trust reposed in them.

Tickets are now selling by the said Managers, at their respective Dwelling-houses, and by Mr. William Bradford, at the London Coffee-House, and David Hall, at the New-Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1758.

Just Imported in the last Vessel from England, and to be sold by

JAMES STEEL,

At his Store, at Rebecca Steel's, next Door to the Sign of the George, in Second street.

A LARGE and neat Assortment of Woollen and other Goods, suitable for the Season.

To be SOLD by

ALEXANDER ALLAIRE,

At his House, almost opposite the Moravian Church, in Sassafras Street, commonly called Race-street, at the most reasonable Rates, for Cash, or short Credit,

BEst Hyson Green Tea, in Pound Canisters, single refined Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Sweet Oil in Cases, Raisins and Almonds, best French Indigo Muscovado and Clayed Sugars, by the Hogshead, Barrel, or smaller Quantity. ¶

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, in Kent County, on Delaware, called Lisbon, containing about 400 Acres: Also a Tract adjoining, called Troy, containing about 300 Acres on Jones's Creek, about 4 Miles from Dover, on navigable Water, having convenient Landings, well timbered, and choice Wheat Land. Also a Tract, called Coventry, on the North Side of the South-west Branch of Duck Creek, containing 500 Acres of excellent Land, well timbered; 120 Acres whereof is subject to a Lease for 14 Years, at Twenty Pounds per Annum. Likewise a Tract of Land and Marsh on said Branch, called Sheerness, containing 220 Acres For Terms of Sale apply to David Finney, in New-Castle.

GEORGE SENNETT,

Taylor, and Habit-maker, from London, has now set up his Business in Philadelphia, at the House of Mr. Thomas Ackley, Chair-maker, in Chestnut street;

WHere any Gentlemen, Ladies, or others, who please to honour him with their Favours, may depend on being served in the newest and genteelest Taste now in London, and on as reasonable Terms as any in Philadelphia, by their humble Servant,

⊕ GEORGE SENNETT.

N. B. He also inclines to take an Apprentice.

Just imported, and to be sold by

STANDLEY *and* FULLTON,

At their Store in Market-street, a little below Water-street,

A Good Assortment of yd. yd. 7-8ths, and 3 qr. Checks, Shaloons, striped Linens, Fustians, Camblets, and Delf-ware opened, choice Antigua Rum, Philadelphia ditto, Muscovado Sugar, Loaf ditto, Tea, Coffee, &c. also a likely young Negroe Boy, that has had the Small-Pox.

DESERTED at Philadelphia, on the 17th of November, 1758, from his Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Brigadier General JOHN FORBES,

Michael Fellmire, a Recruit in Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Morris's Company, aged about 20 Years, 5 Feet, 7 Inches high, fair Complexion, smooth Face, light brown Hair, born in Germany, Apprentice to John Clingle, Cooper, in Flower Town, Province of Pennsylvania, his Mother lives in Germantown, went off in a white coloured Cloth Coat and Waistcoat, with flat white Metal Buttons, and white Canvas Drawers. Whoever secures the said Deserter, and confines him in any of his Majesty's Goals, and gives Notice thereof to the commanding Officer of said Regiment at Philadelphia, shall receive Twenty Shillings Sterling Reward; and if any One harbours or conceals the said Deserter, they will be prosecuted according to Law. ¶

Just imported in the last Vessels from London, and to be sold by

THOMAS SMITH,

At his Store in Water street, between Market and Arch streets, and next Door to the Ferry.

AN Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season.

Imported in the last Vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

THOMAS CLIFFORD,

At his Store, between Market and Arch-streets,

BRoad and forrest cloths, blue, green and cloth coloured naps and frizes, beaver coating, duffels, kerseys, halfthicks, shaloons, durants, tammies green, red and mottled rugs, black, red and green hair shag, cotton velvets, velvet and hair shapes, 10 and 11 nail, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. yd. and 3-8ths and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, Irish linen, cotton hollands, chintz and printed cottons, linen handkerchiefs, bed bunts, 10 q^r. cotton counterpains, English ozenbrigs, thicksets, pillows and jeans, flowered demity, knit vest and breeches patterns, men and boys worsted and thread hose, shoe and quality binding, gartering, striped and white tapes, filletting, silk and muslin handkerchiefs, paduasoy ribbon, ferreting, cloth coloured taffeties, castor and felt hats, buck, bone and ivory handled knives and forks, butchers knives, cuttoes, shoemakers knives, pen knives, pruning knives, razors, shears, sciffars, ink pots, fountain pens, brass, white metal and inlaid coat and vest buttons, great variety of snuff and tobacco boxes, Pinchbeck and steel watch chains and seals, shoe and knee buckles, steel instruments, cork screws, key swivels, carpenters rules, box-irons, plain irons, variety of brass and iron locks, kitchen jacks, thumb latches, needles, steel pencils, iron bolts, flat and round coffee mills, temple spectacles with steel cases; also rum, sugar and melasses, with sundry other goods, &c. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, November 23. 1758.

THe Staten-Island Stage Waggon still continues to proceed as usual from Mr. John Watson's, at the Narrows, on Mondays and Thursdays; and from Mr. Isaac Dote's, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and as the Subscriber lives near the Middle of the said Island. Passengers may have an Opportunity of being carried to and from his House; which could not be expected to be done, if he lived at either of the Ends of the Island. ⊙ JOSEPH RICHARDS.

Just imported in the last Vessels by

JOHN GREAME & FRANCIS HARRIS,

Of Halifax, in Yorkshire. Manufacturers, or Clothiers, a large Assortment of Goods, and to be sold cheap for ready Money, or short Credit, by FRANCIS HARRIS, *at his Store in Front street, where Mr. John Kidd formerly kept Store, either by the Bale or Piece, viz.*

SCarlet, blue, red, green, drab, brown, mix'd, copper, grey and black 6 qr. and 7 qr. broad-cloths, blue and red strouds, white, blue, green, red and mix'd 6-qr. naps, duffils and bearskins, blue, drab, brown, mix'd, grey and green yd. wd. plains, nops and duffils, drab kerseys, blue and mix'd fearnothings, blue, red and crimson flannels, blue, red and white halfthicks, scarlet, blue, red, green, yellow, black, brown, stoved and cloth coloured rattinets and shaloons, blue, green, drab and black durants and tammies, blue, green, drab, brown and black damasks, scarlet, blue, green and black everlastings, blue, green and drab camblets, blue, red, green, drab, brown and black serges and tongells, both press'd and nap'd, ell wide Irish sheetings, yd. wd. Irish linens, 11 nail, 3-qr. 7-8ths, 6-qr. linen & cotton checks, linen handkerchiefs, linen and cotton thicksets, figured demities, coloured jocoleys, pillows, jeans, cotton and striped laces, tapes, bindings, saddle webs, needles, pins, silk bigband, scarlet and letter'd garters, quality, soldiers white and yellow hat lace, stays, death-head and riding coat buttons, mohair, twist, cording, colour'd and stitching thread, bots, mens worsted stockings, and a general assortment of cutlary, &c. &c.

To be Sold or Rented for a Term of Years,

A DISTILLERY and Lot of Ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, near the River Delaware, consisting of two Stills, one containing Nine Hundred Gallons, the other near Two Hundred, with all Appurtenances, Cisterns, and other Materials, convenient for Distilling. Any Person inclined to purchase or rent, may apply to THOMAS YORKE, or ROBERT GREENWAY. Tbetf.

Imported in the last vessels from London, and to be sold by

PENINGTON and WHARTON,

At their store in Water street, between Arch and Race-streets, for Cash or short credit, the following goods, viz.

OZenbrigs and ticklenburghs, white and brown Russia sheeting, 3-qr. dowlas, 7 eights wide Irish ditto, broad Russia linen, 3-qr. wide Russia diaper, 9-qr. Flanders bed-tick, 7-eights and yard wide Irish linen, brown and white buckrams, single and double silesias, tandem holland, yard wide and 7-eights garlix, long, broad and clear lawns, cambricks, princes linen, silk, Scotch and Duke handkerchiefs, India nankeens, fine and coarse muslins, callicoe, printed cotton, persian taffeties, ginghams, peniascoes, cherconnacs, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves and mace, pepper, wool-cards, shaloons, white and cloth coloured tammies, scarlet, black, blue and cloth coloured worsted patterns for breeches, mens and womens thread and worsted stockings, mens silk stockings and caps, sewing silk, camblets, black gauze handkerchiefs, boobin, tape, nonsopreties, saggathies, ivory and horn combs, needles and pins, plain and figured ribbons, white thread, mens and womens gloves, buttons, silk and hair and mohair twist, gartering, gunpowder, leather and brass ink-pots, metal coat and jacket buttons, sleeve ditto, womens and mens thimbles, steel and white metal shoe and knee buckles, carpenters rules and compasses, awl blades, shoe tacks, snuff and tobacco boxes, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard wide and yard and 3-eights cotton and linen check, 7-eights linen stripe, cotton holland, dyed pillows, jeans, cotton ribs, barragons, thicksets, and an assortment of cutlary, too teedious to mention. Tbetf

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For NEWRY.

The BRIGANTINE EDWARD, JOHN BROWN, Master;

Having the chief Part of her Cargoe ready to take in, will certainly sail in ten Days. For Freight, or Passage, agree with SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or the Master on board, at Mr. Buckridge Sims's Wharff.

A few Casks of choice Butter, imported in the Edward, to be sold by Scott and M'Michael.

For DUBLIN,

The SHIP FANNY, ARCHIBALD STEWART, Master;

Has two Thirds of her Cargoe engaged, and will certainly sail about the 10th of December. For Freight, or Passage, agree with SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or said Master. Nov. 18, 1758.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

December 21, 1758. NUMB. 1565.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POST-OFFICE is removed to Mr. DUNLAP's *Dwelling for the Winter Seaſon, where Conſtant Attendance is given at all ſeaſonable Hours: Letters not called for on the reſpective Poſt Days, will be carefully ſent to Gentlemens Houſes, every Monday, by a Two-old-Penny Poſt, engaged for that Purpoſe.*

LIST of LETTERS *remaining in the* Poſt-Office, *in* Philadelphia.

A

REV. Mr. Alſentz, Patrick Arthur, Joſeph Akroyd, Robert Atkinſon, Mary Amerſon, Samuel Atkins, Mrs. Flor. Agnew, and Alexander Adams, all in Philadelphia. George Adams, Chriſtine-Bridge; Jane Armour, New-Caſtle.

B

William Bard, John Bell, James Barney, Joſeph Brown, Benj. Brown (2) William Bethel, Alex. Brown, James Barker, Robert Blake, Joſeph Beel, Samuel Bell, Eliz. Bailey, George Bullock, George Barry, John Bartholomew, William Bullard (Sailor) William Bethel, Do. James Bolton, Do. Joſeph Beſſee, William Burrows (Sailor) Magnus Bell, Do. Philip Butler, Do. and Thomas Baxter, Do. all in Philadelphia. William Bullard, and Alexander Bell, in Pennſylvania; James Brown, Goſhen; Joſeph Bonſell, Darby; James Boyd, Great-Valley; Margaret Bullock, Cheſter County; Edward Brown, Buſh-River; John Beaty, Chriſtine-Bridge; David Buſh, New-Caſtle; James Boyd, Lancaſter Road; Rev. Thomas Barton, York Co. Andrew Brandwood (2) Marſh Creek; William Barnhill, Cumberland County.

C

Janet Cleland, Mary Clemmons, Thomas Croſby, Robert Coulton, Richard Crane, Edward Campbell (2) William Criſty, George Cook, Capt. Alexander Campbell, Mary Chriſtopher, William Couſins, and John Coats, all in Philadelphia. Jonas Cattell, Alexander Campbell (2) James Cherry (2) William Charles, Thomas Cacy, John Cameron, Margaret Campoell, Daniel Clarke, Elizabeth Chapman, Grace Conyngham, and John Connolly, all in Pennſylvania. James Campbell, near Schuylkill; John Campbell, Black-River; Charles Clarke, Lewis-Town; William Croſs, Broad-way; Andrew Caldwell, Kent Co. John Caffrey, New-Jerſey; Thomas Campbell, Nottingham; Col. B. Chambers, Falling-Spring; Roger Cannon, Frankfort; Alexander Campbell, Iſaac Childs, and Cornelius Carſon, in Bucks County; Adam Clayton, Robert Campbell, and Caleb Cowpland, in Cheſter County; Robert Clarke (2) New-Caſtle County.

D

Capt. John Dobel, James Davis, Mrs. Drewry, Michael Dixon, William Davis, Sidney Drury, Thomas Donnellan, Capt. Nathaniel Donnell, Mr. ------- Dell, John Dickſon, Capt. Mat. Draſon, and William Davis, all in Philadelphia. William Dean, James Dudell, Elizabeth Dennis, Conn. Dougherty, John Daniel, Thomas Dunbar, Mrs. Downey, Henry Dunlap, John Draen, Ralph Dyrick (Sailor) Francis Dempey, Do. and Anthony Dilworth, all in Pennſylvania. David Davis, Pileſgrove; Rev. Mr. Jonathan De Bois, Northampton; John Dickey, Nottingham.

E

Mrs. Engleford, Ezra Elgan, and Charles Edgar, in Philadelphia; Paul Engle, Germantown; Deborah Engles, Pennypack; Jacob Engler, Buſſel-Town; Rev. Iſaac Eatton, Hopewell; Edward Erwin, W. New-Jerſey, Joſeph Ellicott, and Thomas Earley, Bucks County.

F

Samuel Ferguſon, John Foſter, William Forreſt, James Forden, Patrick Ferguſon, and Robert Ferguſon, all in Philadelphia. Michael Fiſher (2) Timber Creek; Thomas Fleming, and James Finney, Philadelphia; Joſhua Frick, Lancaſter.

G

William Gardner, Capt. Charles Garraway, Benjamin Gibbs, William Gibſon, Lydia Goſtelowe, David Gardner, Rito Gearroll, George Gilbert, George Gayler, William Giſcome, Solomon Gibbs, Sailor (2) and Hugh Gilmore, Do. all in Philadelphia. Jacob Giles, Archibald Gilleſpie, and Richard Gill, in Pennſylvania. Zebell Gallaher, Doe-Run; John Gibbony, Little-Britain; James Glenn, New-Caſtle County; Catherine Genines, Horſham; Reeſe Gethieff, Eaſt-Caln; Richard Glover, Fort-Auguſta.

H

William Heaſton, Robert Hendrickſon, Mary Hickey, John Hawkſworth, Daniel Huthings, Capt. Thomas Hutchings, Eliz. Hain, Margaret Howell, James Hill (2) John Hayer, Peter Hodgkinſon, James Hamilton, Suſannah Horditch, Frederick Hognor, William Hamilton, Margaret Haſtings, John Hayes, Captain Hamilton (2) Richard Hunter (Sailor) John Hutton, Do. Daniel Hokins, Do. John Hatton, Do. and John Hickey, Do. all in Philadelphia. Elizabeth Henry, and John Hog, in Lancaſter Co. William Henry in Lancaſter; Elizabeth Hurſt, Pennſylvania; Eleanor Henderſon, Eaſt-Jerſey; William Hanna, Cheſter County; Nathan Hand, Cape-May; Jane Holliday, Pequea.

I

Thomas Ireland, John Jones, Ann Jackſon, Mrs. Jacſon; Robert Jenkins (2) Mary Jones; Thomas James; John Jenkins; Iſrael Engliſh; Mary Johnſon; Edward Jones; Thomas Jackſon; Latimor Jones (2) Richard Johns; Mrs. Jones; John Ingram, and John Jackſon, all in Philadelphia. John Johnſon, and William Johns, in Pennſylvania; Thomas Jacquet, Chriſtine; Mary Jones, Straſburg; Major Jacob Orndt, Fort-Allen; Abraham Judah (2) Wilmington; James Jolly, and Thomas Jones, Bucks County.

K

Conrad Kemble, Mr. Keat, George Keaton, Philip Klombak, John Keirl, and John Kelly, all in Philadelphia. Hannah Killon, Wilmington; Patrick Kilpatrick, and John Knowles, in New-Caſtle County; David Kennedy, and Dr. Samuel Kennedy (2) Cheſter County; Abraham King, and Patrick King, Lancaſter Co. Thomas Kelly, Weſt-Caln.

L

Capt. Samuel Lightbourn (4) Iſabel Lame, Diannah Lindo, John Logan, James Lindſay, Solomon Lamlur, Capt. Charles Lyon, Henry Liſle, John Lownes, and Mrs. Locrey, all in Philadelphia. Joſeph Leſlie, Pennſylvania; Chriſtopher Lowndes (2) Maryland; Joſhua Littler, Wilmington; William Land, New-Caſtle; Robert Loughead; New-London; James Lawrence, Bucks County; David Logan, Abington; Mary Lake, Great Egg-Harbour; John Lyon, Cape-Fear.

M

William Morriſon, James M'Grougar, Thomas Magee, John M'Daniel, James Mathers, Capt. James Moore, Humphrey Marſden, David M'Laughlin, Robert M'Adams, William Henry Morton, Jane Mitchell, John M'Gragger, Joſeph Moulder, Mrs. Murray, Elizabeth Moore, Edward Millen, Robert Martin, John Merchant, Captain William Maxwell, Joſiah Hewes, John Miller, Mary M'Culla, John Meade, John M'Menomy, Brid et Millner, Benjamin Marſhall, Randel Mitchell, and Thomas Mullan, all in Philadelphia. John Milnor, Archibald Muckle, John Maxwell, and Barbary M'Cullough, in Pennſylvania; Rev. John Miller, Dover-Town; William M'Millan, Little-Britain; James Mackey, Elk River; Robert Mackey, New London Town; Robert M'Clure, Eaſt-Nantmell; William Miller, Bethlehem Townſhip; Daniel M'Clean, Fort Cumberland; Henry M'Cann, Somerſet; James Moody, Eſq; New Yaar; Janet M'Kenney, Baſkin-Ridge; John M'Kinley, Eſq; Wilmington; Mordecai Moore, Newtown; William M'Dowell, Croſs Roads; Iſabel M'Carmick, Cheſter County; James Mathers, Cheſter; Mary M'Knight, Rapho Townſhip; Ellis M'Curdy, and John Miller, in Lancaſter County; Ann M'Grah, Paul Martin, and Alexander M'Bride, in Bucks County; James M'Daniel, St. George's Hundred; James M'Conaughey, Robert Mouſon, and John M'Grah (2) in New-Caſtle County; William Moore, Mill Creek; James M'Meaken, Eſq; near New-Caſtle; Richard M'William, and Robert M'Lonen, in New-Caſtle; Dennis M'Faule, Alexander Montgomery, and Thomas Montgomery, Chriſtine-Bridge.

N

Edmund Nihill, and Ambroſe Newtown, in Philadelphia; Captain Nelſon, Pennſylvania; Rev. Hugh Neill, Dover; Joſeph Norbury, Cape-May; Robert Nealſon, Nottingham.

O

George Okill, Philadelphia; Thomas Ogle, New-Caſtle County; James Offiſar, Cheſter County; John Owens, Shippenſburg.

P

Ann Page, Loftus Pullen, Juliana Poet, Mrs. Pool (2) John Pickan, Robert Patterſon, Captain Stephen Pain, Catharine Philips, Peter Paris (2) John Parrock, Thomas Paterſon, Edward Pariſh, John Peter, and William Price, all in Philadelphia. Joſeph Pennock, Truman Powell, Alexander Peddie, and David Penkerton, Pennſylvania; Thomas Patterſon, Bucks County; Charity Patterſon, in the Manor; James Parker, New-Providence; James Pyatt, Eaſt-New-Jerſey; Joſeph Peaſon, and Robert Pickens, Weſt-New-Jerſey; Robert Patterſon (2) Pileſgrove; John Poe, Octorara.

R

Thomas Richards, Walter Rivers, Alexander Ray (2) Henry Radcliff, Neomey Richmond, Mary Robb, Captain Edward Reily, John Ruxby, James Reynolds, Rachel Ryan, Margaret Ridgway, John Rutter, JohnRuſh, Thomas Ruſſell (2) James Read (2) Budd Robinſon, Sarah Reynells, Joſeph Reynolds, Edward Riley, John Reece, Alexander Ray, Robinſon and Harding, and Nemo Richmond, all in Philadelphia. Hugh Robertſon, Jane Ray, Alexander Roark, William Rutherford (2) and William Rowland, in Pennſylvania; Elizabeth Richards, Allens-Town; Rebecca Rogers, Reading; Morris Robinſon, Oxford Furnace; Mary Roberts Goſhen; Edward Reily (2) Germantown; Matthew Rowan, and Margaret Rowan, Williams-Town; William Roſs, Fogs-Manor; James Rankin, Forks of Delaware; John Rankin, John Rogers, and Ann Ridgrave, in New-Caſtle County; John Read, Chriſtine.

S

John Stevens, Dennis Shaw, Elizabeth Stevens (3) Charles Stenner, John Seant, Sobert Smith, David Shaffer, Mr. Spence, Chriſtopher Saunders, Robert Sparks, Sarah Skinner, Mary Siddal, Samuel Simſon, James Shute, Suſannah Spikes, George Sanders, Thomas Sims, Valentine Shales, and Humphrey Smith, all in Philadelphia. William Saliſbury, Margaret Smith, John Simonton, and John Stenton, in Pennſylvania; John Shaw, Charles-Town; Gaſpar Smith, near Glouceſter; Hannah Stout, Middletown; Robert Savage, Ditto; Rebecca Swim, Kings-Town, Jacob Skillman, Ditto; James Scott, Donegail; Thomas Slemmons, Pequea; Samuel Scott, near Lancaſter; Margaret Simſon, in Lancaſter; James Scott, Octorara; George Syget, Forks of Brandiwine; Robert Story, New-Caſtle County; James Starling, Robert Stewart, and Robert Sherlew, in Bucks County; Suſannah Shute, Oxford Townſhip; William Smith, and John Stewar, in Cheſter County.

T

George Taylor, John Trinney, Ann Toggett, Martha Thompſon, Andrew Truſs, Margaret Thomas, John Talem, and Catharine Thomſon, all in Philadelphia. Andrew Turk, Charles-Town; John Trap, Kingſeſs; John Taylor, Middle Octorara; Robert Thompſon, and Phiby Taylor, in Cheſter County; Captain Lewis Thomas, John Thompſon, and Hugh Tamiſon, in New-Caſtle County.

U

Edward Vaughan, Mary Vain, and Jacob Velure, in Philadelphia.

W

John Wormley, John Webb, Thomas Watſon, Ann Wiſher, Mrs. Wilſon, John Whitſtone, James Walker, Ann Whitewood, Hugh White, John Watſon, Thomas Weſt, Thomas Walker, Sarah Walker, Daniel Wigmore, Iſabella Wilſon, Joſeph Willis, John Woodſide, Sarah Wright, James Wilſon (2) Thomas Wilſon, Daniel Wigmore, James White, and Anna Elizabeth Whiant, all in Philadelphia. James Wyle, William Walker, Patrick Welſh, Thomas Williams, and Thomas Wilſon, in Pennſylvania; Thomas Woodward, Eaſt-Marlborough; William White, Briſtol Townſhip; Grace Wilday, Glouceſter County; John Wright, Weſt-Jerſey; Robert Wilcocks, Eſq; Dover; John Warde, Saliſbury; Garret Winecoop, Bucks County; Colonel Weiſer, Tulpahocken; Andrew Willoughby, Elk-River; Thomas Welſh, Eaſt-Marlborough; Grace Wilday, Glouceſter; Mary Walker, Cumberland County.

As alſo the following Letters for Officers and Soldiers, viz.

Majors. Richard Wells, -------- Tulliken, Frederick Gregg.

Captains. John Sinclair, ------- M'Loud, Samuel Muckle, James Dalyell, George Anderſon, Paul Rycant.

Lieutenants. Robert Stirling (2) ------ Field, Adolphus Benzel, Archibald Hamilton, Henry Skynner, Joſeph Grant.

Enſign. Edmund Newland. *Doctors.* James Gilliland, ---- Richmond (2) Daniel Stewart *(Agent)* Thomas Johnſon *(Gunner)* Simmond Cridland *(Conductor of Stores.)*

Serjeants. Duncan Campbell, Richard Crane, Daniel M'Pherſon, Charles Hutchinſon, Daniel Munrow, Thomas Vaughan, Philip Caſgide, John Hunly, ------- Fiſher.

Soldiers. John Wenſtanley, John Robinſon, William Watſon, James Were, Henry Watſon, William Richeſon, George Robertſon, George Reed, Joſeph Warren, John Wilkinſon, Colin Campbell, Thomas Bavers, James Caldhoon, James Coults, John Butterwood, John Bowyman, John Engliſh, William Murray, John Anſley, William M'Williams, William M'Munagle, Thomas Peers, John M'Callum, Arthur Moore, Samuel Magineſe, Stephen Powell, James Grant, Charles Hughes, John Faulkner, Francis Nealor, James M'Intire, James Grott, John Engliſh, Alexander Smith, Joſeph Kenkead, James Ogelby, James Baxter, Lawrence Cockran, John Conley, James Howard.

By the HONOURABLE

WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq;

Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION,

Appointing a Day of PUBLICK THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS it has pleaſed Almighty GOD, of his infinite Mercy, to hear the Prayers which were made by his Servants, in the manifold Troubles and Calamities attending the Continuance of a moſt dangerous War, and to bleſs the Arms of His Majeſty, and His Allies, in the Courſe of this Year, with Succeſs, and many ſignal Victories, both by Sea and Land; for which every *Briton* and Proteſtant ſhould be ſincerely thankful, and expreſs their Gratitude to Divine Providence in the moſt publick and devout Manner: I have therefore, with the Advice of the Council, thought fit to appoint *Thurſday*, the Twenty-eighth Day of this inſtant *December*, to be obſerved as a Day of publick Prayer, Praiſe and Thankſgiving, within the ſaid Province and Counties.

And I do recommend it to the Miniſters of all Denominations, to compoſe ſuitable Prayers and Sermons on this intereſting Occaſion; and in them deeply to impreſs the Minds of their People with a juſt Senſe of GOD's moral Government, his many ſeaſonable and ſignal Interpoſitions in Favour of the Proteſtant Religion, and his Readineſs to hear and relieve his Servants, *when they cry to him in Time of Trouble*; and in particular, to expreſs their grateful Senſe of the Divine Goodneſs, in ſupporting His *Britannick* and *Pruſſian* Majeſties Arms, and giving them Succeſs againſt a Combination of the moſt potent Empires in *Europe*; and for his Mercy to the *Britiſh American* Colonies, in the Reduction of *Louiſbourg*, *Frontenac*, and *Fort Duqueſne*. And I do further require the ſaid Miniſters to publiſh this Proclamation to their Congregations on one of the *Sundays* preceding the ſaid Day of publick Thankſgiving.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, *the Eleventh Day of* December, *in the Thirty-ſecond Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord* 1758.

WILLIAM DENNY.

By his Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1758.

To the Publiſhers of the *Pennſylvania Gazette.*

GENTLEMEN,

IN Juſtice to our injured Characters, we muſt deſire the Favour of you to publiſh in your next Paper the two incloſed Depoſitions, which contain a full and true State of the Facts, with Reſpect to our Conduct, Motions and Management, on the 14th and 15th of November, when in Chace of Captain Gardner and the French Frigate (not then knowing who they were) and of our ſecond Attempt to come up with the Frigate, after we had, on the 17th, ſpoke with Capt. Gardner; and we hope they will fully evince and ſatisfy the World that we were ſo far from avoiding, or being afraid of meeting, Monſieur Chateleau, as we have been moſt unjuſtly charged, that, on the contrary, we induſtriouſly ſought, and did the utmoſt in our Power to obtain it.

JOHN SIBBALD, *Commander of the Pennſylvania Frigate.*
HENRY ALLEN M'DOUGAL, *Firſt Lieutenant.*
THOMAS LEECH, *junior, Second Lieutenant.*

ON the 18th of December, 1758, before Thomas Lawrence, Eſq; Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, appeared Captain William Gardner, Maſter of the Ship Earl of Holderneſſe, and made Oath on the Holy Evangeliſts, That in his Paſſage in the ſaid Ship from Barbados to this Port, he, about Eight o'Clock in the Morning of the 14th of November laſt, in the Latitude 36: 34, North, and Long. about 73 Weſt from London, ſaw a Sail to the Northeaſtward, bearing down towards, or ſeemingly in Chace of him, which he apprehended to be a Veſſel bound into Virginia; but ſhe was ſo far off, and in ſuch a Poſition, that he could not diſtinguiſh whether ſhe was a Ship or a Snow; and altho' the ſaid Veſſel appeared to have all her Sails ſet, yet ſhe went ſo ill that this Deponent fore-reached her. That about Nine the ſame Morning, this Deponent got up his Main-top-gallant Yard and Sail, and ſoon after ſaw three other Sail lying to a-head, and to the Weſtward of him; about Eleven o' Clock he made them to be a Ship and two Sloops; at Noon they all made Sail, and ſtood to the Northward; at Half paſt Two the Ship tacked and ſtood for this Deponent, and at Half paſt Three, being got near him, the Ship wore, and ſtood again to the Northward, hoiſted a blue Enſign and Pendant, and fired a Gun to the Leeward, and this Deponent and his Crew took her to be the Province Ship, commanded by Capt. Sibbald; but ſhe proving to be the French Frigate, of 24 Guns, Monſieur Chateleau, Commander, he took this Deponent's ſaid Ship, and after detaining him about two Hours and an Half, and agreeing with him for the Ranſom of her, diſmiſſed her to proceed on her Voyage for this Port. That the ſaid firſt mentioned Veſſel continued in Chace of this Deponent, crowding all the Sail ſhe could, from about Eight in the Morning, when he firſt ſaw her, to the Time he was diſmiſſed from the Frigate, and in that Time neared and gained upon him and the ſaid Frigate about 2 Miles and an Half, but there being little Wind, and ſcarce ſteerage Way, he could not get nearer to them than within about nine or ten Miles. That at Eight P. M. when this Deponent left the Frigate, ſhe ſtood for the ſaid firſt mentioned Ship, the Wind being then at Eaſt North-Eaſt, and about Two in the Morning came to Eaſt. That on the 17th of November, about Three in the Afternoon, this Deponent ſtanding for, and being about five or ſix Leagues from, the Capes of Delaware, ſaw a Boat coming towards him from a Ship that was ſtanding off from the Land, which this Deponent found, on the ſaid Boat's coming along-ſide him, to be the Province Ship, Capt. Sibbald, who had ſent Mr. Leech, his ſecond Lieutenant, to enquire whether this Deponent's Ship was (as he apprehended) the ſame that he had ſeen two or three Days before, in Company with the ſaid other Ship [the French Frigate] and to know what Ship that was; and on this Deponent's acquainting the ſaid Mr. Leech, that the Ship who ſpoke him was the French Frigate, and that he had been taken by her, and ranſomed, Mr. Leech appeared to be much ſurprized, and immediately returned to Capt. Sibbald, to inform him of it, and ſoon after this Deponent ſaw the ſaid Province Ship ſtanding to the Southward, with all the Sail ſhe could crowd. And this Deponent further ſaith, that he is clearly of Opinion, and verily believes, that if the ſaid Capt. Sibbald had, on the ſaid 14th of November, known (as this Deponent verily believes he did not) that the ſaid Ship who gave Chace to and took this Deponent was the ſaid French Frigate, yet that it was not practicable for him to have come up to this Deponent's Aſſiſtance, or to have prevented his being taken by the ſaid Frigate, as they both (eſpecially the Frigate) went ſo much better than the Province Ship.

Sworn before WILLIAM GARDNER.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, *Mayor.*

ON the 17th Day of December, 1758, before Thomas Lawrence, Eſquire, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, appeared Henry Allen M'Dougal, firſt Lieutenant, Thomas Leech, ſecond Lieutenant, Thomas Read, Maſter, of the Ship Pennſylvania Frigate, Captain John Sibbald, Commander, and ſeverally made Oath on the Holy Evangeliſts, that, in the ſaid Ship's late Cruize off the Capes of Delaware, and Coaſts adjacent, they, on the 14th of November laſt, at Seven, A. M. ſaw a Sail to the Southweſtward, and bore away, and gave Chace, carrying all the Sail they could, the Wind being then at North-Eaſt, but light; at Two, P. M. they ſaw three Sail to windward, viz. two Sloops and a Ship ſtanding for theſe Deponents; at Three, P. M. the ſaid Captain Sibbald gave Orders to clear Ship, and call all the Hands to Quarters, which was done; and, at Half paſt Three, the ſaid Deponents perceived the ſaid Ship that was ſtanding for them to bear down to the Sail they were in Chace of; and at Four, P. M. the ſaid Ship (having, as they could diſcover with the Glaſs, a blue Enſign and Pendant flying) brought the Chace to, which they made to be a Ship with a red Enſign flying; and the Chace, after ſtaying with the ſaid Ship that brought her to about two Hours, bore away with her Enſign ſtill flying; and theſe Deponents having then the Wind ſmall, and but juſt Steerage Way, found it in vain to give her Chace any longer: That at Six, P. M. the Deponents took in their Top-gallant Sails, and hawled up the Courſes, and at Eight, having a light Breeze, ſet the Courſes again, and Stay Sails, and ſaw the Ship abreaſt of them ſtanding to the South Eaſtward, and at Eleven o'Clock (it being a clear Night, and the Moon ſhining out bright) perceiving the ſaid Ship to ſtand after them, they hawled up their Mainſail, and the ſaid Ship thereupon hawled on their Weather Quarter; and at Twelve, theſe Deponents, and all Hands, were ordered to their Quarters, their Ship cleared, and brought to, with her Courſes up, and the Main-topſail to the Maſt; that about One, A. M. of the 15th, the ſaid Ship came up abreaſt of the Pennſylvania Frigate, and brought to, with her Top-gallant Sails on the Caps, within about two Gun Shot to windward; and at Two, A. M. ſhe filling her Top-ſails, the Pennſylvania Frigate did the ſame; at Six, A. M. the Deponents ſet their Top-gallant Sails and Stay-ſails, and houſed their Guns, and at Seven, A. M. hoiſted a French Jack at their Enſign Staff, which the ſaid Ship anſwered by hoiſting a French Enſign and Pendant, and thereupon the Deponents hawled down the French Jack, and hoiſted their Engliſh Enſign and Pendant, and fired a Shot at the ſaid Ship, which dropt about half Way ſhort of her, whereupon ſhe hawled down her French Colours, and hoiſted an Engliſh blue Enſign and Pendant, and fired a Shot to Leeward; and the ſaid Captain Sibbald, and theſe Deponents, finding that the ſaid Ship out-winded them, and at the ſame Time ſeeing a large Ship to Leeward, concluded it was in vain to follow the ſaid windward Ship any longer, as they could not come up with her, and ſo left her keeping her Wind, and lying E. N. E. with all her Sails ſet, and Engliſh Colours flying as long as they could ſee her. That at Ten, A. M. they ſpoke with the ſaid Ship to Leeward, which proved to be the Phaeton, from South-Carolina, bound for London, but having ſprung a Leak, was obliged to bear away for Virginia. And the ſaid Deponents further ſay, that they did not know that the ſaid Ship which they had followed and endeavoured to come up with on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth of November as aforeſaid, was the French Frigate commanded by Monſieur Chateleau, until they were informed of it by Mr. Leech, as ſet forth in the hereto prefixed Depoſition of Captain Gardner; nor did they, till then, know that it was Capt. Gardner's Ship that the ſaid French Frigate brought to as aforeſaid; and poſitively aver that it was not in their Power either to come up with, or afford the ſaid Captain Gardner any Aſſiſtance, nor to get up with the ſaid French Frigate, as Capt. Gardner's Ship and the Frigate were much better Sailors (eſpecially the latter) than the Pennſylvania Frigate; and that, after the Deponent Leech's Return, on the 17th of November, from Captain Gardner, as ſet forth in his ſaid Depoſition, they, with all the Sail they could crowd, went again in Purſuit of the ſaid French Frigate, making the beſt of their Way to the Southward, and towards the Place where they left her on the 15th, and continuing in Queſt of her nine Days, uſed their utmoſt Endeavours to find and come up with her, but were obliged to return without ſeeing her.

HENRY ALLEN M'DOUGAL.
THOMAS LEECH, junior.
THOMAS READ.

Sworn before
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Mayor.

St. JOHN'S, in Antigua, *November* 4.

A Schooner bound from St. Euſtatia to the Granades, has been ſent in by the Prince of Wales Privateer, Capt. Gwyn, and the Fly, Capt. Leſly.

Laſt Night the Juno and Lyon Privateers, belonging to this Place, Captains Stephenſon and M'Lane, arrived from a Cruize; Capt. Stephenſon ſpoke with a French Flag of Truce under Guadaloupe, bound to St. Kitts, with ſome Engliſh Priſoners, who informed him the Brigantine Privateer Prince of Wales had been taken by two French Privateers of 14 Guns a piece, after a moſt deſperate Engagement of three Hours and an Half; in which Capt. Gwyn had 6 Men killed, and a great many wounded; his Veſſel was at laſt towed in, being reduced to a Wreck.

The Enemy will undoubtedly fit out ſo fine a Veſſel as the Prince of Wales is, and it is probable ſhe may be of the greateſt Prejudice to our Trade, if not timely retaken.

It is alſo ſaid that the Privateer Brig belonging to Topſham, which lately ſailed from hence, and the Tartar Privateer, belonging to St. Kitts, have been taken by the Enemy.

November 8. Yeſterday arrived from St. Chriſtophers, Captain Onſlow and Captain Sacheverell, Maſters of two Guiney Ships belonging to Liverpool, bound from Calabar to this Place, who had the Misfortune to be taken by two French Privateers, in Sight of this Iſland, about 14 Days ago, and carried into Guadaloupe, after an Engagement of two Hours and an Half, by the Don Quixote, a Privateer of 16 ſix and four Pounders, 31 Swivels, and 125 Men, Captain Tonguy; and the Marquis de Baurneau, a Sloop of 14 four Pounders, 26 Swivels, and 120 Men, Capt. Tournois. The Cargo of the one conſiſted of 323 Slaves, 2 Tons of Ivory, 28 Ounces of Gold, and about 300 l. Sterling in returned Goods; ſhe mounted 6 ſix, and 6 two Pounders, and had 29 Men and Boys: The other had 10 four and three Pounders, and 23 Men; her Cargo was 179 Slaves, 6 Tons of Ivory, and 200 l. Sterling in returned Goods.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Ship Woolwich, Peter Parker, Eſq; Commander, brought in a Dutch Brigantine, loaded with Sugar and Coffee, bound from St. Domingo to St. Euſtatia.

On Monday laſt his Majeſty's Sloop Antigua, Daniel Deering, Eſq; Commander, brought in a French Privateer Schooner with 5 Carriage Guns, 4 Swivels, and 24 men.

The Eagle Privateer, Capt. Leacraft, has brought in a Sloop loaded with Proviſions, bound from St. Euſtatia to the Granades.

November 11. On Wedneſday laſt the Antigallican Privateer, Capt. Wincheſter, brought in a Sloop laden with Proviſions, which was taken on her Paſſage from St. Euſtatia to the French Iſlands.

The Privateer Lampoo, Capt. Pahner, has taken two Sloops richly laden, which were Part of the Fleet that ſailed from St. Euſtatia, under Convoy of three French Men of War.

Baſſeterre, in St. Chriſtophers, November 4.

On Sunday laſt, his Majeſty's Ship Woolwich, Peter Parker, Eſq; Commander, brought to the Road of Baſſeterre, the Ship Hannibal, of Philadelphia, Henry Buck, Maſter, bound from thence to this Iſland, and loaded with Flour and Bread; which had been taken by a French Privateer, and was retaken by his Majeſty's ſaid Ship, and at preſent would have been a welcome Prize to the Enemy.

St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, November 4. *Laſt Saturday arrived at Port-Royal the Privateer Mercury, Captain Connell Commander, having the Week before ſent in a valuable Prize.*

On Monday, the 30th ult. arrived His Majeſty's Sloop Hornet; Charles Napier, Eſq; Commander, from a Cruize, and brought in with her a French Dutch Ship, with 320 *Slaves on board, taken by her and the Port-Royal.*

Kingſton. On Sunday laſt arrived here the Fonthill, Capt. Kitchen, from London and Gibraltar, but laſt from Antigua, into which Place ſhe carried a French Privateer Brig, of twelve Carriage Guns, that ſhe took off that Iſland. Off Mona ſhe fell in with a Dutch Sloop and Schooner, bound for Coracoa, richly laden with French Produce, which ſhe took and brought in here.

BOSTON, December 11.

Laſt Week a Veſſel arrived at Plymouth from Carolina, the Maſter of which informs, that he ſaw a large Ship aſhore in the Bite of Cape Hatteras, and was told by a Veſſel he ſpoke with juſt after, that it was Monſ. Chateleau, who has lately been ſo often mentioned in the publick Papers, that he was drove aſhore there in a hard Gale of Wind, and that the Peoples Lives were ſaved: He alſo informs, that about 4 Hours after he left the Cape, he met with three Engliſh Privateers, and informed them of what he had ſeen and heard as above; upon which they immediately proceeded to the Cape, and we hope they will ſoon bring a more authentic Account of this Affair. Monſ. Chateleau on the 17th ult. which is the laſt Account we have of him, was a little more than one Degree and an Half to the Northward of Cape Hatteras, which, conſidering the hard Gales of Wind which uſually happen in that Latitude at this Seaſon of the Year, we are not without Hopes that the above Account will prove true.

NEW-YORK, December 18.

The following LETTER was wrote by Monſieur Chateleau, to his Owners in St. Malo.

Meſſieurs Brelow, Blevin, and Deſſandrais Selivere, Merchants at St. Malo.

Gentlemen,

"I take this Opportunity to let you hear from me, by a Dutch Snow bound from Coracoa to Amſterdam, which had been taken by a Privateer from New-York, out of whoſe Hands I delivered her; and as I was fearful of occaſioning you a Law-ſuit, I would not ſend her away on your Account; but I have taken an Obligation of the Dutch Captain, which you'll find incloſed, by which you will be able to come at him, in caſe he has the good Fortune to arrive ſafe; and you'll not be liable to any bad Conſequences ſhould he miſcarry; another Reaſon for this Behaviour was, my having no Officers to put on board to conduct him to Port, as there now remains none with me but Mr. Mace, Mr. Du Bois, and my Interpreter; having diſpatched three Prizes to Quebec; in one is Mr. Du Chenim, another Mr. Lablee, and the third is Mr. De Bais, who I took in the Victory; the firſt is in her Ballaſt, but there is on board her about 4000 l. Sterling, in Cloths and Woollens; the ſecond is loaded with Flour and Bread, and the third is a Sloop loaded with Rum and Melaſſes. If thoſe Prizes have the good Fortune to arrive ſafe, I hope they'll nett about 20 or 25000 Livres at leaſt. I have diſpatched the laſt the 15th paſt; I likewiſe hope they are arrived at preſent

"I have taken ſince my Cruize 17 Engliſhmen, of which Number I have ſent away three, ranſomed ſeven, and burnt ſix, and one that was loaded with Salt I have ſent away with all the Priſoners. It is a Diſadvantage to me and them concerned, I had not three Hundred Men, and a great Number of Officers; for I ſhould have rendered great Profit to you, and Honour to myſelf. I have met the Guarda Coaſt twice; ſhe is a Veſſel of 22 Guns on one Deck, and 8 on her Quarter-Deck, but as we ſail better than ſhe, I would not engage her, fearing ſome unlucky Shot might oblige me to quit my Cruize. I have ſacrificed my Honour, Gentlemen, to your Intereſt; and be aſſured I have nothing in view but the Service of the Concerned: If I had three Hundred Men, I ſhould have been in Philadelphia River, to pick and chuſe my Prizes; there are many to be taken, but of little Value, as the ſeven I have ranſomed amount but to 3400 l. Sterling, of which 3000 is to be paid at Cape Francois or at St. Malo. I rather chooſe to make them payable at the Cape, as thoſe are People that have no Correſpondents in France; beſides that the Caſh being at the Cape, an Advantage may be made thereby, employing it in Produce, and if only the Exchange ſhould be gained thereon, it will give a Profit. I have on board of my Ship the following Merchandizes, which I have taken out of the Prizes burnt, viz. 160 Barrels of Pitch, 75 Barrels of Pork, 50 Quintals of Bread, 60 Barrels of Flour, and 6 Boxes of Soap; which is very little, but I have taken all I could: If the Prizes are not better, it is not my Fault, for they have given us as much Trouble as if they had been valuable.

"I muſt tell you, Gentlemen, that in a few Days I think to go to St. Domingo, and ſhall endeavour, in my Paſſage, for your Intereſt. I am extremely well ſatisfied with the Ship, but we are very foul; the firſt calm Day I think to give her a Heel, and clean her a little. I hope you have received my Letters from Quebec, by which you will ſee we parted the 15th, and that I ſhunned French and Engliſh Men of War; I found at Cape Rotair ſix Engliſh Men of War, two more the next Day at Cape Ray, which alarmed me ſo much that I did not care the Devil carried them away, though my Ship run 12 or 13 Knots with Eaſe. I hope I ſhall hear from you at my Arrival at St. Domingo, and I hope you have approved of the Scheme I ſent you from Quebec, for that will double your Stock. I conclude, wiſhing you Health; all our Gentlemen are well, and ſalute you; our Crew are hearty and well, notwithſtanding they begin to be harraſſed with the Cruize, and I have been obliged to put them to Allowance of Water, being ſhort in that Article.

I am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient,

On board the Prince Edward, 19th Novem. 1758, in Lat. 38, 30, 25 Leagues off the Capes of Delamare. Humble Servant,

CHATELEAU.

Tueſday Evening arrived here from Boſton, by Land his Excellency JEFFERY AMHERST, Eſq; Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces in North-America: He was accompanied by his Brother Colonel Amherſt, Col. Townſhend, and ſeveral other Gentlemen of the Army: They were all welcomed by the Diſcharge of the Artillery on Fort George next Morning.

Thurſday Morning laſt, the Letter of Marque Brig Catharine, Nathaniel Lawrence, jun. Maſter, arrived here from St. Kitts: The two French Sloops taken by him and a ſmall Privateer of St. Kitts, as mentioned ſome Time ſince, ſold for about 5000 l. The 8th of November, a little to the Southward of Bermuda, Capt. Lawrence ſpoke with the Privateer Brig New-York, Capt. Doran, of this Port, who had loſt all his Guns in a Gale of Wind, was ſcarce of Proviſions, and intended to bear away for Providence; there to get a freſh Supply, and proceed on his Cruize again.

By Captain Lawrence we learn, That Capt. Baſden, in a large Bermuda Sloop from this Port, for St. Kitts, was

☞ Doctor *COWDON*'s beſt ROUND *high-toaſted* SNUFF to be ſold by the Bottle at the *New-Printing-Office.*

some time ago taken by a small French Privateer, and carried into Guadaloupe.

Advices from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, are, That two of the three Prize Ships from Canada for the Cape, taken by the New-York Privateers, as mentioned in this Paper about three Weeks since, were arrived there, the other being left at Sea a Wreck; that about a Month since 100 Sail of Vessels were in Charles-Town Harbour, Freights scarce, and Rice 31. per Hundred,

Yesterday an empty French Snow was sent into this Port, by the Captains Haley and Leaycraft: She was bound from St. Eustatia for Port-Dauphin.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.

Extract of a Letter from St. John's, *in* Antigua, November 13, 1758.

"On the Second Instant Commodore Moore had Advice that a Fleet was shortly to sail from St. Eustatia, under Convoy of some French Men of War; and the Cambridge and Buckingham being then in this Road, he immediately ordered them out; but being uncertain whether the Fleet was bound to the French Islands, or to Europe, the Cambridge was ordered to the Northward, and the Buckingham to the Southward. It was expected the Buckingham would have joined the Bristol at or near Montserrat, which she did not, but met with the Sloop Weazel, Ferrat, which she did not, but met with the Sloop Weazel.

"On the Third the Buckingham, having 65 Guns, but greatly short of her Compliment of Men, Richard Tyrrell, Esq; Commander, fell in with the Fleet to Leeward of Montserrat, which, besides two armed Ships, and some Privateer Sloops, was under the Convoy of the Florissant, of 74 Guns, and 800 Men; a Frigate of 38 Guns, and another of 28 Guns.---On Sight of this Squadron Captain Tyrrell had not to debate how to act, but immediately crouded all the Sail he could make towards them. It was, with some Difficulty, he could oblige the whole Squadron to engage him, but at last he made the 74 Gun Ship bring to, at Pistol Shot Distance, and then ensued such an Action as perhaps the British Annals do not equal.---Captain Tyrrell had the Florissant along Side, the 38 Gun Frigate a-stern, and the 28 Gun Frigate a-head.---The Issue was, the Florissant's Deck was absolutely cleared, and her Colours struck; but the Buckingham was intirely disabled in her Sails and Masts; and a Breeze springing up, the Frigates towed the Florissant away, favoured by the Darkness of the Night, and, to Captain Tyrrell's great Sorrow, he could not spread a Sail to follow.

"Captain Tyrrell has lost three Fingers, and has received many slight Wounds in his Head, and other Parts of his Body: His First Lieutenant, a young Gentleman, remarkably religious, and uncommonly brave, was killed, as was the Lieutenant of Marines; and seven others were killed, and 46 wounded.

"What the Enemy lost we shall never know. The Florissant had three Ports made into one; and there was not a Soul left alive on her Quarter Deck and Poop.---From the Circumstances the least we can suppose she has lost is two or three hundred Men.

"Captain Tyrrell is a Gentleman of a very considerable Fortune in this Island: From his former Conduct, we always expected great Things from him, whenever he came to be opposed in Action; but on this Occasion he has far surpassed our most sanguine Expectations."

Yesterday Captain Hutton arrived here from Jamaica. By him there is Advice of the Arrival there of the Captains Joseph and Robert White, Captain Fowle, and Capt. Bowes; also Capt. Hardie (designed for St. Christophers) all from this Port. The Captains Arthur and Blair sailed with Capt. Hutton for this Place. Fourteen Sail of French Dutchmen were lying at that Island when he came away.

From the Camp at Loyalhanning (now Fort Ligonier) December 6, 1758.

"I congratulate you on the fortunate Conquest of Fort Duquesne; the Terror of our Arms has frightened the French either to Mississippi or Prisque Isle. You will, no Doubt, be surprized to hear of their abandoning a Fort which had been so much the Terror of these Provinces; but your Wonder will cease, when you hear, that the unburied Bodies of our dear brave Fellow Soldiers, who fell in Grant's Engagement, strewed the Ground for three Miles, and to within 100 Yards of their very Fort. The unhappy Prisoners were burnt on their Parade, the French Officers beholding the cruel Sight, and laughing at the inhuman Scene. The Deserter, who was taken Captive from our Frontiers, says, that one of the Highlanders afforded them the highest Delight, he not being able to bear their Butchery, without making such a Noise as greatly pleased them. No Wonder then that they should dread the just Resentment of the Army. From this Time let the applauded Titles of Polite and Humane, no more honour the Savage Frenchman. Hands, Feet, Skulls, and Bones were picked out from the Ruins of the Fort. After such (more than savage) Usage, what might they not expect from an enraged Army?"

On Monday last Captain Bull (one of the Messengers of Peace sent by this Government to Kuskusky, a great Indian Town, on Beaver Creek) came to this City, and informed, that they were most kindly received by the Indians there; and that he had brought a very agreeable Message from them to General FORBES. He also advises, that the Escorte which the General was pleased to send with them, consisting of fourteen Men, under the Command of Lieutenant Hayes, in their Return unfortunately fell in with a large Party of French and Indians, who were going back from the last Skirmish near Loyalhanning, when a smart Engagement ensued; but our People were overpowered by Numbers, and the Lieutenant, and four Men, were killed, five were made Prisoners, and the other five escaped. The Indians designed to have burnt one of the Prisoners, a Serjeant, for one of their People they said they had lost at Loyalhanning; but Captain Bull hearing of it, spoke to some Delawares, who interceded for the Man, and got him saved.

Since our last a Gentleman came to Town, who left the General at Rays-Town.

Yesterday the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here.

*** This GAZETTE will not be delivered next Week till *Friday*, the PUBLICK THANKSGIVING DAY being on *Thursday*.

There having been a greater Demand for the last *Indian Treaty* held at *Easton* than usual, the first Impression is sold off; but the Second is in the Press, and will be published with all convenient Speed, when those that are not already furnished, may be supplied at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Rebecca, John Hamilton, from Halifax.
Sloop Salley, John Robertson, from R. Island.
------Elizabeth, Edmond Rutland, from Maryland.
Schooner Charming Salley, Michael Coombs from Salem.
-------Nelly, John Barry, from Madeira.
Brig Sally, John Cowan, from Antigua.
Ship James, Agnus Bowers, from Plymouth.
Snow Dunbar, Samuel Montgomery, from Bay of Bundy.
Brig Betsey Russell, John Lamont, from Maryland.
Schooner Betty, William Weston, from Louisbourg.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Cleveland, William Andrew, for St. Kitts.
Sloop Thomas, Nathaniel Lamson, for Boston.
-------Keen, Elias Davis, for St. Kitts.
Brig Greyhound, Robert Knox, for Jamaica.
Ship City of Derry, William Hamilton, for Londonderry.
Brig Concord, George Carr, for Jamaica.
Sloop Toby, John Waugh, for Ditto.
Ship Sommerville, Blaithwaite Jones, for Antigua.

CLEARED.

Schooner John and Elizabeth, Charles King, to New-Providence.
Sloop King Fisher, Josiah Gorham, to Boston.
Ship Ann and Elizabeth, Samuel Chancellor, to Madeira.
Sloop Speedwell, Andrew Ashmore, to N. Carolina.
------Sophy, William Farr, to N. Providence.
Ship William and George, Douglass Campbell, to Belfast.
Sloop Two Brothers, George Ellis, to N. York.
-------Jane, George Robinson, to Antigua.
Ship Marshall Keith, Andrew Gibson, to Londonderry and Glasgow.
------Prince William, Archibald M'Ilvaine, to Londonderry.
Snow Weyman, John Bottomley, to Barbados.
Ship Charming Betsey, George Watt, to Jamaica.
Schooner Dispatch, Thomas Mulford, to So. Carolina.
Ship Royal Widow, John Orr, to Jamaica.
Sloop Greyhound, Richard Power, to St. Kitts.
------Thomas, Nathaniel Lamson, to Boston.
Schooner Speedwell, Richard Seatle, to N. Carolina.
Brig Molly, David Stewart, to Amsterdam.
Brig Edward, John Brown, to Newry.
Ship King George, John Hamilton, to Londonderry.

THE NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE, for the Month of *November*, 1758, by *Sylvanus Americanus*, is now published, and ready to be delivered to the Subscribers.

THOSE Gentlemen who are Subscribers for the NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE, in and near *Philadelphia*, are desired to pay the first *Six Months* thereof to Mr. *Dunlap*, Post-Master, from whom they received them, during that Time; and they will please to observe, that for the future they will be accountable to Mr. *Thomas Coombe*, living at the Corner of *Norris's-Alley*, in *Front-street*; of whom they will hereafter receive them, Mr. *Dunlap* finding the Care thereof to interfere too much with his other Business.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1758.

BY the last Will of my Brother Richard Baily, late of this City, Carpenter, deceased, I find he has ordered his Executors to make Sale of a Messuage, or Tenement, and Lot of Land, on Society Hill, now in the Possession of Matthew M'Veigh; and also one Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Land, in the Possession of Mr. Smallman, together also with the Brick House and Lot in the Alley, adjoining the Garden where my said Brother lately dwelt; and of his Testament aforesaid did appoint his Wife Elizabeth, and John Frazier, Executors. To prevent Imposition, I give this publick Notice to all Persons who may incline to purchase the Premises aforesaid, or any Part thereof, that I claim Title to the same Premises, and every Part thereof, being devised to me in and by the last Will and Testament of my late Father, deceased, which Will was most unjustly burnt, cancelled, or otherwise destroyed, by my said Brother Richard, while my Father lay dying; and for the Recovery of my Right and possession of and in the same Premises, I purpose to bring an Action of Trespass and Ejectment, returnable to the next March term, to be held at Philadelphia. JOHN BAILY.

November 29, 1758.

TAken or Stolen last Week, out of a Meadow Pasture on Gloucester Road, a black Horse, about 14 Hands high, had a white Blaze and Snip in his Face, his two hind Feet, and one of his fore Feet white, a rough Mane, and very short switch Tail, a blind Brand-mark on his near Buttock, and shod before, aged about nine Years, a natural Pacer; supposed to be in Company with a white Mare. Whoever secures the said Horse, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by MICHAEL EGOLFF or JACOB DUCHS, in Front street Philadelphia. ⊕

Philadelphia, December 20. 1758.

STrayed or stolen out of a Stable, the Ninth of last Month, a middle sized Horse, of a dark Chestnut Colour, bit Mane and Tail somewhat grisled, and by drawing in a Team his Neck a little Cresh fallen. He belonged to a Person in Nottingham, Chester County. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber in Philadelphia, shall be well rewarded, and reasonable Charges paid by ISAAC ZANE. §

Kingsess, Philadelphia County, December 16, 1758.

RUN away, on the 13th Instant, at Night, a Negroe Man, who calls himself Harry Pratt, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high: Had on and took with him two Coats, one a light coloured home made Cloth, full trimmed, with Metal Buttons; the other a light coloured Alopeen, about half worn, a red Halftbick Jacket, almost new, made with Lapells with Metal Buttons, a Pair of dyed Buckskin Breeches two Pair of new brown Yarn ribbed Stockings, a Pair of strong Shoes, almost new, with large Brass Buckles in them, an old fine Shirt, and an Ozenbrigs one, a pretty fine Hat, almost new, a Silk Cap, and some white ones. He took with him a small brown Horse, shod all round, with a Slit in one Ear, and travels pretty well; an old Saddle, with blue Cloth Housings; also a Fiddle, on which he plays with his Left hand. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and secures him in any Goal, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ⊕ PHILIP PRICE.

Philadelphia, December 21, 1758.

WHereas Mary Rosenna, the Wife of John Conrode Smith, of Passyunk Township, Philadelphia County, hath eloped from her Husband, and carried off some of his Goods; these are therefore to forbid all Persons from trusting her, the said Mary Rosenna, on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. JOHN CONRODE SMITH. 5

CAME to the Store of the Subscriber, living in Black-Horse-Alley, on the 26th of November last, a bay Horse, with a short Tail, and Hog Mane, a Star in his Face, and the near hind Foot white, paces well, about eight Years old, and 13 or 14 Hands high. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again, by applying to HENRY DUFF.

To be LETT,

A HOUSE and Bake-house, in Gray's Alley. Enquire of Mary Weyman, residing on the Premises. Tbc.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Girl, about fifteen Years of Age. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

To be SOLD,

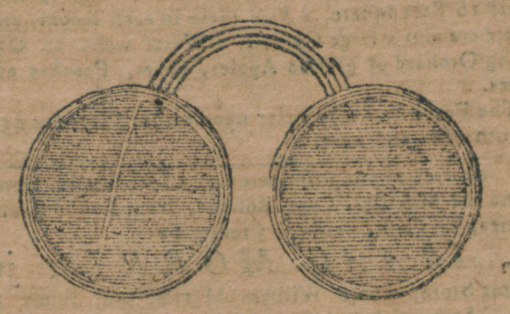
A LIKELY Negroe Woman, who is a good Cook, and understands Country Work. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street.

To be SOLD,

A NEGROE Man, who understands all Sorts of Plantation Work, and Driving a Team. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office. †

To be sold in the whole, or in Parcels,

ONE Thousand Acres of unlocated Lands, in the Province of Pennsylvania, derived under an original Proprietary Grant, whereby the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof will be enabled to obtain either a secure Title to any Overplus Land in his, her or their Possession, or to any vacant Land of the like Quantity, in any Part of the said Province, not heretofore located or surveyed, &c. subject to a low Quitrent. Enquire of *JOHN REILY*, Conveyancer in Chestnut-street. Tbctf.



Just imported in the Ship Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, from London, and to be sold by

HANNAH BREINTNALL,

At the Sign of the Spectacles, in Second-street, near Black-Horse-Alley,

A Great Variety of the finest Chrystal Spectacles, set in Temple, Steel, Leather or other Frames. Likewise true Venetian green Spectacles, for weak or watery Eyes, of various Sorts. Also Concave Spectacles, for short sighted Persons; Magnifying and Reading Glasses; and an Assortment of large and small Spy-glasses and Bone Microscopes, with magnifying and multiplying Glass, &c. &c. Pocket Compasses, of different Sizes, &c. ‖ 10 s. Tbctf.

Just imported in the last vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold, exceeding cheap, for cash or short credit, by

PERSIFOR FRAZER,

At his store, in Water street, near the Tun Tavern, the following Articles, viz.

SCarlet, blue and cloth coloured naps, bearskins, red and white flannel, red, blue, green and white halfthicks, kerseys, ozenbrigs, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yd. wd. yd. and 3 8ths cotton and linen checks, 3 qr stripes, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Irish linen, long lawns, broad lawns, clear lawns, in pieces and patches cambricks, in pieces and patches, men and womens white, blue and grey worsted hose, mens black do. cotton and thread do. childrens motled worsted do. dark ground and other pattern calicoes and cotton, shaloons, tammies, buckrams, boys, youths and mens felt hats, New Market switches, half hunters, womens horsewhips, single silk caps, men and womens white, wash and dy'd shammy gloves, 3 qr. 7 8ths and short yd. culgee silk handkerchiefs, best baladine sewing silk assorted, mohair, and silk and hair, horse hair and mohair buttons, white metal and yellow coat and Jacket buttons, coloured thread, Scots thread, silk laces, tapes, bindings, nonsopretties, scarlet and star gartering, pins, square point Whitechapel, quilting and common needles, ink powder, snuff boxes, tobacco boxes, table knives and forks, penknives, cutlers, pistol caps, rasors, brass ink pots, fountain pens, leather inkpots, compass dials, tea spoons, awl blades, tacks, shoemakers knives, white metal shoe and knee buckles, and steel do. ivory and horn combs, thimbles, sleeve buttons, cinnamon, shot and lead, and many other things. §. Tbc. 8 W.

Imported in the ship Myrtilla, from London, and to be sold by

SAMUEL HUDSON,

At his store, four Doors above Chestnut-street, in Water-street,

WHite and red flannel, striped linceys, kerseys, plains, halfthicks, broadcloths, blue, red, green and grey naps, short cloaks, druggets, shaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, worsted damasks, everlastings, poplins, cambletts, black crape, duroys, mens and womens worsted and thread hose, worsted caps, muffattees, gartering, quality binding, ozenbrigs, sheeting, Russia and Irish dowlas, yd. wd. and 7-8ths Irish linens, 3 qr. yd. wd. 7 8ths and yd. and 3 8ths check tandems, pistol and clear lawns, cambricks yd. and 7 8ths garlix, princes linen, Scots and printed linen handkerchiefs, silk ditto, cotton romals, light and dark ground cottons, cotton hollands, calicoes, printed linens, half yd. and ell wd. persians, buckram, bedticks, mens and womens crimson, yellow and black gloves and mittens, coloured and white thread, flowered and plain sattin, paduasoy, and taffety ribbons, 2d. and 4d. ferrits, sewing silks, pins, needles, ink-powder, cutlary, S. B. Nor 1, 2, 3 and 8 shot.

Imported in the last Vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

THOMAS CLIFFORD,

At his Store, between Market and Arch-streets,

BRoad and forrest cloths, blue, green and cloth coloured naps and frizes, beaver coating, duffels, kerseys, halfthicks, shaloons, durants, tammies green, red and mottled rugs, black, red and green hair shag, cotton velvets, velvet and hair shapes, 10 and 11 nail, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. yd. and 3-8ths and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, Irish linen, cotton hollands, chintz and printed cottons, linen handkerchiefs, bed bunts, 10 qr. cotton counterpains, English ozenbrigs, thicksets, pillows and jeans, flowered demity, knit vest and breeches patterns, men and boys worsted and thread hose, shoe and quality binding, gartering, striped and white tapes, filletting silk and muslin handkerchiefs, paduasoy ribbon, serreting, cloth coloured taffetis, castor and felt hats, buck, bone and ivory handled knives and forks, butchers knives, cutlees, shoemakers knives, pen knives, pruning knives, razors, shears, scissars, ink pots, fountain pens, brass, white metal and inlaid coat and vest buttons, great variety of snuff and tobacco boxes, Pinchbeck and steel watch chains and seals, shoe and knee buckles, steel instruments, cork screws, key swivels, carpenters rules, box irons, plain irons, variety of brass and iron locks, kitchen jacks, thumb latches, needles, steel pencils, iron bolts, flat and round coffee mills, temple spectacles with steel cases; also rum, sugar and melasses, with sundry other goods, &c. &c. &c. ⁂

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

To be SOLD,

A Convenient House and Lot, situate on the main Street, in the Town of Penington, in New-Jersey, which has long been a noted well accustomed Tavern, being well provided with Stabling, Out-houses, and other Conveniencies to accommodate that Business.

The House is two Stories high, with four convenient Rooms on a Floor, and three additional Leanteau-Rooms below, one of which is built of Stone. The Lot contains about twelve Acres, whereon is a good large framed Barn, almost new, a good Orchard, and near one Half of the Lot is very good upland Meadow. The whole in very good Repair.

Also to be sold with the above, a Lot of about 15 Acres of Wood-land, lying about two Miles distant from the House.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises. JONATHAN FURMAN.

TO be sold by SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-street, a Plantation, within 8 Miles of Philadelphia, in Oxford Township, near the Church, containing 235 Acres, or better, about 100 Acres thereof Wood-land, near 25 Acres of Meadow, a large Orchard of Apples, Cherries and Peach Trees, with a large Stone-house, lately rebuilt, two Stories high, two Rooms on each Floor, and good Cellars, a Milk-house, and Well of fine Water, also Barns, Stables, and Out-houses.

Also a Lot of Ground in the Northern Liberties, within a Mile of the City, containing about 5 Acres, with two Dwelling-houses thereon; each Tenement hath a Cellar, two Rooms, about 16 Feet square, a Fire place in each Room, and a Garret. There are also a large Garden, a Water-well, an Oven, and a young Orchard of grafted Apples, Pears, Peaches and Cherry-Trees.

The Purchasers may enter upon either Place the 25th of Third Month (March) next.

Just imported in the Philadelphia, Capt. Stuart, from Liverpool, and the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and to be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit, by

ISAAC MORRIS, jun.

At his Store, where William Morris, jun. lately kept Store, between Joseph Saunders's and John M'Michael's,

A Neat Assortment of European and India Goods, suitable for the Season. Tbetf.

Just imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and to be sold cheap for ready Money, or short Credit, by

JAMES DUNDAS,

At his Store, in Second-street, near Arch street, and next Door to the Sign of the Dial,

AN assortment of Scots and Irish linen, Irish sheeting, ozenbrigs, blankets in pairs, rugs, thicksets, everlastings, buckrams, womens drab and scarlet cloth cloaks, playing cards, broadcloths, kerseys, Weston's best snuff, black velvet, beaver coating, freezes, spotted swanskins, striped linseys, kendal cottons, mens, youths and boys felt hats, Scots thread, plain, spotted and flowered gauze. Tbc. 8 Wt. ¶

Philadelphia, December 21, 1758.

THE Partnership between Naphtaly Hart Myers and Benjamin Levy being some Time since expired; this is to desire all those who are indebted to said Company, to come and make speedy Payment, and prevent further Trouble; and those that have any Demands, are requested to bring in their Accounts to Benjamin Levy, where they shall receive full Satisfaction.

CAme to the plantation of William Creighton, of Leacock Township, Lancaster County, in June last, two young Mares, the one black, a natural Pacer, four years old, has no Mark; the other grey, two Years old, a Trotter, is branded on the near Shoulder I B. The Owners are desired to come and prove their Property, pay Charges, and take them away.

6 WILLIAM CREIGHTON.

CAme to the Plantation of Edmund Duncan, on the 7th of August last, a roan coloured Mare, neither branded nor Ear-mark'd. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again. ⊕

RUn away, on the 10th of this instant December, from William Kindell, of Kent County, Maryland, a Welsh Servant Man, but speaks good English, names John, alias William Philips, and took with him a dark roan Mare, her off Hind-foot white, a Blaze in her Face, and a hanging Mane, with a half Hunting Saddle, and a yellow and white Saddle Cloth. Said Servant is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, round Face, black Eyes, black Hair, and is lame in his Left Ancle. Had on when he went away, a brown Fly Coat, and a white Jacket, with black Buttons. Whoever takes up said Servant and Mare, and secures them, so that said William Kindell may have them again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges, or for the Mare only, One Pistole, paid by WILLIAM KINDELL. ⊕

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Peter Harman, late of the Northern Liberties, Brewer, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment; and all those who have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged by HANNAH HARMAN, Executrix, and JOHN STIELWAGON, Executor.

N. B. We the Subscribers, who wrought with the deceased, Peter Harman, take this Method of informing the Publick, that we carry on the Brewing Business, at the late Dwelling of the Deceased; where Innholders and others may be furnished with all Sorts of Beer, as usual. We give ready Money for Barley, Malt and Hops. PHILIP STONE, RINEHORD KOMMER. ⊡

NOtice is hereby given, that there is to be sold, in the Township of Tredyffrin, in Chester County, two Tracts of Land, one of them with a licenced House of Entertainment, about 19 Miles from Philadelphia, upon Conestogoe Road, with very good Buildings thereon, viz. a commodious Brick House, with a large Stable, Sheds, and other Conveniencies thereunto belonging, known by the Name of the Blue Ball, now in the Tenure of Joseph Wilkinson, there is also a very good Orchard on the same, containing about 600 Apple-trees, of very good Fruit, which can make above 100 Barrels of Cyder per Year. The other Tract adjoining the same, containing 100 Acres each, and are to be sold together, or separate. For Terms of Sale enquire of the Subscriber, living at the Sign of the New Blue Ball, in Second-street, Philadelphia. 5 CONRAD YOUNG.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1758.

STrayed away out of a Lot in Philadelphia, a middle sized dark brown Horse, between 13 and 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder T C, paces in Hand, has a Lump under one of his Eyes, is shod before, is a Horse of good Life. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to John Biddle's, at the Sign of the Indian King, or to the Subscriber, in Queen Ann County, Maryland, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by THOMAS CLAYLAND. ¶

Philadelphia, December 18, 1758.

RUn away, on the 24th of October last, from William Scott, of this City, a Servant Man, named William Stogdell, by Trade a Taylor, a lusty well set Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, has a full round Face, with a large bushey Head of yellow coloured Hair, growing very low towards his Eyebrows; he was born in Yorkshire, in England, and speaks much the Language of that Country; came over from Derry this fall with Captain Hamilton, in the Ship City of Derry. Had on when he went away, a brown Pea Jacket, with small turn-up Cuffs, a Flannel under Jacket, with the Stripes across, blue Serge Breeches, new Shoes, and a new Felt Hat, but probably he may change his Apparel, and cut off his Hair. He is a remarkable Fellow, and has not a very good Look, he neither looks like a Taylor, Soldier nor Sailor, being a clumsy, big fellow, and may be known by his Tongue. He takes Snuff, and has the Picture of a Buck on the Lid of his Box. He was seen going down towards Maryland with another Man, supposed to be his Shipmate, and it is thought he is gone back towards Maryland or Virginia. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, or brings him home to his Master, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. He has been on board a Man of War, and can play a little on the Fiddle. 5

New-Jersey, Gloucester County, December 9, 1758.

NOtice is hereby given, that there is now in the Possession of the Subscriber, Constable of Newton, in the County aforesaid, a Battoe, five Bags, and sundry other Goods, supposed to be stolen, being found upon a Person convicted of Larceny. Any Persons owning any of the above Articles, are desired to come and prove their Property on or before the first Day of February next, otherwise they will be exposed to Sale, in order to discharge the Prison Fees of the Person on whom they were found. JOHN GITHENS. D

SCHEME

Of a Lottery erected, and to be drawn on Biles's Island, to convert into Money a Tract of Land of Peter Gordon, Esq; of Middlesex County, in New Jersey.

THE whole Tract containing 497 Acres, which Tract has been valued and appraised by two honest Men, Freeholders of the Neighbourhood, being under Oath, who valued it to be worth Twelve Hundred and Fifty Pounds, Proclamation Money. Which said Land, by a late Survey, and Draught thereof, is divided into three Lots; No. 1 is a neat Farm, containing 140 Acres, and has on it a good Dwelling-house, Barn, Orchard and Garden, with a sufficient Quantity of Meadow and Timber. Lot No. 2 contains 217 Acres, whereon is some improved Land, with a large Quantity of Timber and Meadow Land. Lot No. 3 contains 140 Acres, all Timber and Meadow Land. Said Lottery to consist of 2520 Tickets, at Thirty Shillings Proclamation each, 571 of which are to be Prizes, from which there is to be no Deduction, as 122 £ is to be taken from the whole Lottery, for the Managing thereof, before the Drawing commences, being but a little more than Three per Cent.

	Number of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
Land Prizes.	No. 1	1	of 600 £	is	600 £
	2	1	of 450	is	450
	3	1	of 200	is	200
Cash Prizes.		1	of 100	is	100
		2	of 50	are	100
		4	of 25	are	100
		5	of 20	are	100
		20	of 10	are	200
		100	of 5	are	500
		436	of 3	are	1308
		571 Prizes.			3658
		1949 Blanks.			
		2520 Tickets, at 30 s. each, is			3780
		Deduct for managing,			122
					3658

The Tickets of said Lottery are to be put into the Boxes on the 20th Day of February next, and then proceed in Drawing till the whole is finished, under the Inspection of two Justices of the Peace, and other reputable Freeholders, all under Oath. Tickets are yet to be had at the Dwelling houses of Robert Cummings, Henry Moore, and Joseph Rue, Esquires, who are appointed Managers. Tickets may also be had of John Imlay, Esq; in Bordentown, Mr. Elias Boudinot, in Prince-town, and Mr. William Norcross, in Amwell.

Those Persons who have any Tickets on their Hands, are desired to deliver them, or the Money, to the Managers, by the First Day of February next. ⊙

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY erected, and to be drawn on Biles-Island, for finishing the Lutheran Church in Bedminster Township, County of Somerset, and Province of East-New Jersey.

WHEREAS the Dutch and English of said Society, have laboured under great Difficulties, for want of a House to worship God in; and at Length have raised a Sum of Money by Way of Subscription; but it being found insufficient for finishing said Church, have therefore thought proper to raise the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, by Way of Lottery, for finishing said Church. It is therefore hoped that all Well-wishers for promoting the Gospel, will adventure largely, in order to forward said Building. The Lottery consists of 5000 Tickets, at Two Dollars each; 1234 of which are to be fortunate, and 15 per Cent. will be deducted from the Prizes after the Drawing is finished, for the Use above-mentioned.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Pieces of 8.		Total Value.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	300	is	300
1	of	200	is	200
5	of	100	are	500
20	of	50	are	1000
12	of	25	are	300
100	of	15	are	1500
191	of	6	are	1146
902	of	4	are	3608
			First drawn	20
			Last drawn	26
1234 Prizes.				
3766 Blanks.				
5000 Tickets.				10,000

The Drawing to commence the first Tuesday in January next, on Biles-Island, in Delaware, if filled by that Time; if not, certainly on the first Monday in April, under the Inspection of Paul Miller, Bryan Lafferty, and Daniel M'Eown, Esquires, Justices for the County of Somerset, who are to be under Oath, to inspect every Transaction of said Lottery; the other Managers are, John Malach, Jacob Eoff, Leonard Stright, and George Remer, reputable Freeholders in the County aforesaid. Timely Notice will be given of putting the Tickets into the Boxes. The fortunate Tickets will be published in this Gazette, and the Money paid to the Possessors thereof six Days after the Drawing is finished. Tickets, at Two Dollars each, to be sold by the Managers. ⊕

To be sold to the highest Bidder, at Chester-Town, Kent County, Maryland, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, on Tuesday, the 20th of March next (being the first Day of Court)

A Messuage or Tenement (called Townside) commodiously situated in the said County, on Chester River, for the Grain Trade of both Kent and Queen Ann's, being about 20 Miles from Duck Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles South from George Town, 10 Miles above Chester-Town, and 7 from the Head of the River. The Tenement consists of a good Dwelling House, with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-house, with a Cellar, Kitchen, Grannary, and other Out houses; with a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Pasture, under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharff, where a Vessel of 2000 Bushels Burthen may come and load. The Premises may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, by applying to Mr. John Eccleston, in the Neighbourhood.

By a special Power, on Record, from the late Foster Cunliffe, and Sons, Esquires. H. CALLISTER.

MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, DEEDS, and other INSTRUMENTS of WRITING, are carefully drawn by ROBERT LEVERS, late Clerk to RICHARD PETERS, Esq; Secretary of the Land-Office, at the House that David Barnes lately kept Shop in, three Doors below the Sign of the Harp and Crown, in Third-street. Where the said Robert Levers keeps a well sorted Shop of Dry and Wet Goods, which he will sell on the lowest Terms for ready Money. Tbc.

Philadelphia, December 5, 1758.

NOTICE is hereby given, that about five Weeks since a Quantity of Ship Stuff, in Flour Barrels, was left on Pemberton's Wharff, where it lay some Weeks, and is now stored by Joseph Saunders. The Person who owns it, by applying to him, and paying the Charges of Storage and Advertisements, may have it away, proving their Property. ⊙

To be SOLD,

A Plantation of Henry Bartleson, late of Whitemarsh, deceased, containing 170 Acres of Land, 70 whereof is well timbered, having thereon a large Stone House, two Stories high, with other Out-houses, two large Orchards, a large Quantity of Meadow Ground, and a fine Spring, a good Lime Rock, and near 30 Acres of Winter Corn in the Ground. The Title to the Land is indisputable. Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms of Sale, by applying to SEBES BARTLESON, or JACOB RITTENHOUSE, Executors. 8

CAme to the Dwelling-place of Francis Pearson, in East Caln Township, Chester County, last April was a Year, a small two Year old Stear, marked with a Crop off the far Ear, and a Swallow Fork out of the near Ear, a Star in his Forehead, and is of a branded Colour. The Owner is desired to prove his Property, pay the Cost, and take him away.

§ FRANCIS PEARSON.

On the 21st of December next, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee house, the Sale to begin at Four a Clock in the Evening,

FOurteen Lots of Ground, belonging to the Pennsylvania Land Company of London, being so many Divisions of a large Lot 396 Feet wide on the south Side of Mulberry street, and extending from Sixth to Seventh streets 306 Feet deep towards Market-street; formerly surveyed to the Trustees of said Company, by Virtue of a Warrant from the late Proprietary William Penn, dated the 17th Day of August, 1699. Which fourteen Lots are to be laid out and sold in the following Manner,

3 Lots, 50 Feet wide by 198 Feet deep on Sixth-street.
7 Ditto 50 Feet by 156 Feet on Mulberry street.
1 Ditto 46 Feet by 156 Feet on Ditto, being a middle Lot.
3 Ditto 50 Feet by 198 Feet on Seventh street.
14 Lots.

The Purchasers, on paying down one Half of the Consideration Money, may have 6 Months Credit for the Remainder, paying Interest, and giving Security if required.

A Plan of the Whole may be seen at the London Coffee-house, or at the House of the Subscriber, where the Title, and his Power to sell, will be shewn to those that are inclinable to purchase, by the said Company's Agent, FRANCIS RAWLE. ¶

ALL persons indebted to Charles Loardan, are once more desired to pay, otherwise the Subscribers will be obliged to take other Measures; And all persons having any Demands against said Loardan, must bring in their Accounts attested by the first Day of January next to Tench Francis, in order to receive their Dividends, otherwise they will be excluded. Tench Francis, John Bell, John Sayre, William West, Joseph Morris.

TO be sold by ANTHONY DUCHE, Dyer, at the upper End of Chestnut-street, A large well bound Fullers Press, the Pin is three Inches and three Quarters Diameter, and the Plate is three Feet five Inches long, and very smooth, with a Leaden Vatt, containing 64 Gallons, of pure Lead; also a Frame for framing all Sorts of Silks and Camblets. The said Duche sets up Ruptures, and makes the Trusses for Men, Women and Children. ‖

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Jenkins, late of Upper Merion, deceased, are desired to make Payment; and those that have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted, by ⊕ CATHERINE JENKINS, *Administratrix.*

LEFT at the Stable of the Subscriber, living in Strawberry Alley, on the 22d Instant, a dark brown Horse, with a short switch Tail, has no Brand nor Ear-mark, about 14 Hands high, supposed to be stolen. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again, by applying to FRANCIS HOLTON. ⊕

Philadelphia, November 6, 1758.

RUN away from the Subscriber, an Apprentice Boy, named Jacob Solard, about 16 Years old, has a full Face, down Look, sore Head, and thick Legs, by Trade a Taylor: Had on when he went away, a Beaver Hat, white Cap, Snuff coloured Cloth Coat, with Brass Buttons, dark coloured Cloth Jacket, red under Jacket, and a check Jacket, two check Shirts, a Pair of grey Breeches, grey Stockings, and new Shoes, with Brass Buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

⊕ JOHN GRANDOM.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are forbid to carry him off, at their Peril.

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December 28, 1758. NUMB. 1566.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.

To the Publiſhers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Military Charity of burying the Dead, long after a Defeat, was an antient, and is now become a modern, Virtue, on a late memorable Occaſion near Fort Duqueſne. *The following Paſſage in* Tacitus, *will pleaſe and improve the Minds of your Readers.*

NOT far hence lay the foreſt of Teutoburgium, and in it the bones of Varus and the Legions, by report ſtill unburied. Hence Germanicus became inſpired with a tender paſſion to pay the laſt offices to the Legions and their leader: The like tenderneſs alſo affected the whole army. They were moved with compaſſion, ſome for the fate of their friends, others for that of their relations, here tragically ſlain: They were ſtruck with the doleful caſualties of war, and the ſad lot of humanity. Cæcina was ſent before to examine the gloomy receſſes of the foreſt, to lay bridges over the pools, and, upon the deceitful ſo- marſhes, cauſways. The army entered the doleful ſolitude, hideous to fight, hideous to memory. Firſt they ſaw the camp of Varus, wide in circumference; and the three diſtinct ſpaces allotted to the different Eagles, ſhewed the number of the Legions. Further they beheld the ruinous entrenchment, and the ditch nigh choaked up; in it the remains of the army were ſuppoſed to have made their laſt effort, and in it to have found their graves. In the open fields lay their bones all bleached and bare, ſome ſeparate, ſome on heaps, juſt as they had happened to fall, flying for their lives, or reſiſting unto death. Here were ſcattered the limbs of horſes, there pieces of broken javelins; and the trunks of trees bore the ſkulls of men. In the adjacent groves were the ſavage altars; where the Barbarians had made a horrible immolation of the Tribunes and principal Centurions. Thoſe who ſurvived the ſlaughter, having eſcaped from captivity and the ſword, related the ſad particulars to the reſt: 'Here the commanders of the Legions were ſlain: There we loſt the Eagles: Here Varus had his firſt wound; there he gave himſelf another, and periſhed by his own unhappy hand. In that place too ſtood the tribunal whence Arminius harangued: In this quarter, for the execution of his captives, he erected ſo many gibbets; in that ſuch a number of funeral trenches were digged; and with theſe circumſtances of pride and deſpight he inſulted the enſigns and Eagles.'

Thus the Roman army buried the bones of the three Legions, ſix years after the ſlaughter; nor could any one diſtinguiſh, whether he gathered the particular remains of a ſtranger, or thoſe of a kinſman: But all conſidered the whole as their friends, the whole as their relations, with heightened reſentments againſt the foe, at once ſad and revengeful. In this pious office, ſo acceptable to the dead, Germanicus was a partner in the woe of the living; and upon the common tomb laid the firſt ſod."

The Defeat of Varus *was the moſt ſignal Calamity that happened in the long and proſperous Reign of* Auguſtus, *and* Germanicus *retrieved the Honour of the* Roman *Name.* Tacitus *ſeems pleaſed to do Juſtice to the Character of that Hero, and in the above Relation joins the nervous Stile of the moſt conciſe Hiſtorian to the Spirit of the moſt inſpired Poet.*

May General FORBES's *Health be reſtored; let him long live to be animated by following the Example of* Germanicus *in Perſeverance, Bravery, Conduct, and all his Virtues.*

Yours, &c. G. R.

Baſſeterre, in St. Chriſtophers, November 10.

The Particulars of the Engagement between his Majeſty's Ship the BUCKINGHAM, RICHARD TYRRELL, *Eſq; Commander, and three French Men of War, convoying the Dutch Trade from St. Euſtatia to Martinico, to the Leeward of Montſerrat, the* 3d *of November,* 1758.

ON Thurſday, the 2d of November, at Eight in the Evening, we weighed from St. John's Road, Antigua. At Five on Friday Morning, Montſerrat W. half S. Diſtance 7 Miles, ſaw 2 Sail; gave Chace, and brought to a Sloop that proved to be an Engliſh Privateer, and the other her Conſort. At Nine gave Chace to a Sail, which proved to be the Weaſel. At Noon, Montſerrat E. N. E. 5 Leagues, ſaw 3 Sail, bearing W. b. S. ſtanding to the Southward, made all the Sail we could, and at 1 perceived 19 Sail ſtanding to the Southward. Made the Weſel's Signal to chace. At 2 diſcovered a French 74 Gun Ship, a Frigate of 38, and another of 28 Guns. There was alſo a ſmall Frigate and a Ship to Windward, which we judged to be Dutch armed Ships, with 14 Sloops.

We immediately cleared Ship, and got every Thing ready to engage. At Half paſt 2, the French Men of War formed a Line a-Head, the 74 Gun Ship hoiſting a red Flag at the Mizen-Top-maſt-Head, and a white Jack at her Enſign Staff. At 3, the Weſel being a Head of us, fired 2 Shot at them, which the 74 Gun Ship, and one of the Frigates returned, on which we made her Signal to come in, and hailed her to keep cloſe under our Stern. At Half paſt 3, the Floriſſant, of 74 Guns, fired her Stern Chace at us, which we declined returning till we got nearer to her, and then returned it briſkly. At 4 the largeſt Frigate bore away under our Lee, and gave us her Broadſide, which we alſo returned; and ſhe immediately ſheered off. We ſtill continued our Bow Chace on the Floriſſant, and ſhe her Stern Chace on us, which we received with ſeveral Fires from the 28 Gun Frigate.

Capt. Tyrrell, finding he could not bring the Floriſſant to a General Engagement, gave Orders to give the Buckingham a Yaw, which brought her Broadſide to bear, and gave our Enemy a ſmart Fire of great Guns and ſmall Arms, which was briſkly returned by her; and at the ſame Time the large Frigate hauled her Wind, came in under our Stern, and raked us.

Several Broadſides being exchanged, at Half paſt 5 we came to an Engagement within Piſtol Shot. They began the Fire, which we returned with our full Broadſides, and ſmall Arms from the Tops, Poop, and Gang-boards, which ſoon ſilenced her: At which Time we obſerved her white Jack ſtruck at her Enſign Staff (which never was hoiſted again during the Engagement) and her red Flag lowered from her Mizen-Top-maſt Head, to the Mizen Peak. At Half paſt 6 ſhe fired only 2 Guns at us, and we ſtill continued our Fire of great Guns and ſmall Arms. Three Quarters after 6, ſhe fell on board us; her Jib Boom running in between our Main and Mizen-maſt, and her Fore-yard being foul of our Main-yard: We continued ſome little Time in that Poſition, and it was obſerved from our Tops, by Capt. Troy on the Poop with the Marines, and by the Marines on the Gang-ways, that there was not one of their Men on the Poop or Quarter-Deck to fire at. To ſhew the Confuſion they were in, their Men in the Tops threw ſeveral Hand-Grenades without lighting the Fuſee; of which ſeveral were picked up after the Engagement. At 7 ſhe ſheered off, and prevented our boarding her, for which we were all ready: But the Officers at that Time perceiving it impracticable, called all the Hands to the great Guns (loaded with Round and Grape, and Round and Double headed Shot) and brought our Broadſide to bear upon her within 12 Yards. Vollies of ſmall Arms from the Tops, Poop, and Gang-boards, were alſo poured into her in ſuch a Manner, that every Shot muſt take Place; and her Men, as before, being driven from their Quarters, ſhe remained without any Manner of Help, and gave us Time to give her a ſecond Doſe. The Wind then ſpringing up, ſheered her round, and brought her Stern to us, on which ſhe ſet her Main-ſail, hoiſted all the Sail ſhe could croud, and made off, favoured by the Night.

Our Condition was as follows: The Tiller Rope ſhot away; all our Braces and Bowlings gone; our Sails a-back, and torn to Pieces; our Maſts, Yards, and ſtanding Rigging damaged; and having no Command of the Ship, we were rendered incapable of following her.

The 38 Gun Frigate, whenever ſhe had an Opportunity, raked us fore and aft.

We had the Misfortune to have Capt. Tyrrell wounded, by having three Fingers taken off his right Hand, with ſeveral Contuſions on his Head, Arms, and Body: Lieutenant Harris, of the Marines, and Mr. Winterborne, Maſter, were alſo wounded by the ſame Shot. Mr. Marſhall, the firſt Lieutenant, who behaved during the Engagement like a true Engliſhman, and a brave Officer, was killed. We loſt 7 Men killed; and had 46 wounded, of which 2 are ſince dead.

There was neither an Officer nor Man, but what behaved like a true Briton, and did his Duty with the utmoſt Pleaſure and Bravery. But we cannot ſay any Thing in Praiſe of the French: They loaded their great Guns with Star Langrage, Pieces of caſt Metal, and other mortifying Rubbiſh; and fired chewed Balls from their ſmall Arms, of which we have Samples to produce. Their Langrage is a ſquare Bar of Iron, 4 Inches long, and notched on each Square, to make them more dangerous. In ſhort, their Behaviour was ſo far from what might be expected from the King's Ships, that we can compare it to nothing better than that of Pirates, or the worſt of Privateers.

November 15.

Since our laſt we have got the following additional particulars concerning the engagement between his Majeſty's ſhip Buckingham and the French ſquadron, viz.

Buckingham, 64 Guns, 415 Men; Weaſel ſloop 16 Guns, but did not fire either great gun or ſmall arm during the engagement.

Floriſſant, 74 Guns, 900 Men; L'Egrette 38, 350; L'Atalante 28, 290. Total 140 Guns, 1540 Men.

The Floriſſant is a much longer and loftier ſhip than the Buckingham. When ſhe made off, under cover of the night, ſhe was in a ſhattered condition; for it was plainly perceived that two of her lower deck ports were knocked into one; ſo that the officers of the Buckingham could ſee quite through her.

November 18. The Hyndman, Gillis, from Glaſgow for this iſland, was taken the 11th inſtant off Deſeada by a French ſloop privateer of 10 guns and 130 men, after a running fight of two hours, wherein Capt. Gillis loſt his right arm, and the French had ſeven killed, and ſeveral wounded. The Hyndman had eight carriage guns, and 20 men, and is carried into Martinico.

St. JOHN'S, in Antigua, *November* 15.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's ſhip Rye arrived at Engliſh Harbour from the Coaſt of Guiney; as is the Harwich man of war, of 50 guns, at Barbados. The Harwich fell in with a French 64 gun ſhip on the coaſt; but after being engaged ſome time, they parted.

An Engliſh privateer a few days ago ſpoke with a ſnow bound from London to Jamaica, which gave an account that the ſecond fleet from theſe Iſlands were all ſafely arrived.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from on board the Granada Bomb, dated at Spithead, Sept. 18.

"On Sunday the tenth inſtant, in the evening, lord Howe made the ſignal for all lieutenants, the purport of which was for all the flat-bottomed boats to be ready early in the morning for the embarkation of the troops, and the three bombs, Granada, Furnace and Infernal, together with the Swallow and Saltaſh ſloops, to go as nigh as poſſible in ſhore to cover the embarkation; which we did by ſix in the morning, and lay all in a line within half a Mile of the ſhore, in three and a half fathom water. Before our troops appeared in ſight, we heard a firing of ſmall arms, which we imagined to be a ſmall ſkirmiſh between ſome out ſcouts; but we were afterwards informed, that it was between the enemy's vanguard and our rear, in which rencounter (though our forces were forced to wade through a river) we had but three killed, and ſeven wounded, tho' the enemy had but ſeven left of their whole party. When our troops came down upon the beach, the boats were ready to receive them, and took on board the artillery, wounded men, and light horſe; ſo that I thought we were going away as quietly as uſual; but I was miſtaken; for by the time half our army was embarked, we ſaw the French appear on the top of a hill on the ſame road that our troops came, and gathered round a wind-mill which ſtood there.

We were ready charged for them, and threw a 13 inch ſhell ſo right, that I ſaw it fall upon one of their horſemen, and when it burſt did conſiderable damage among the reſt, ſo that they were greatly diſconcerted. There was a little wood to the right, where the Iriſh brigades took their reſidence; others went on ſtill to the right, and took poſt in a little village, which we directly ſet fire to by a carcaſs. Our people in the mean time embarked as faſt as poſſible; and thoſe left upon the beach waiting for the return of the boats were about 1400, conſiſting of 16 companies of grenadiers, which drew up in form to give battle to the French, who were 17,000 of the beſt of their troops from Breſt and Rochelle. They came down on both ſides, and in front, but from their firſt appearance were peppered ſo cloſely, not only with ſhells but ſmall ſhot (of which we ourſelves expended above 3000, of one pound) that the officers were forced to drive their men before them; for ſome hundreds were killed by the ſhipping before they began to engage; and as they paſſed along the beach by us, I ſaw the colours fall twice.

By this Time the Cavalry left on the top of the hill got up 4 pieces of cannon, but our people were too low, their ſhot went over them, and came to us; but we ſoon ſilenced them with a ſhell or two; ours was the only veſſel of the three bombs and two ſloops that had no body wounded: We had ſome of our rigging cut by the ſhot, and abundance of the enemy's ſhot came aboard.

The two armies below met within piſtol ſhot, and the 3 front companies of our grenadiers gave the firſt fire, and charged ſo briſkly, that they killed every Frenchman as faſt as they advanced, and we killed ſo many with our pound ſhot from the bombs, that the dead and wounded lay ſo thick they could hardly move for them: The enemy was juſt retreating, when unluckily it happened that our three Companies engaged having expended all their ammunition were obliged to retire; and before they could form again, for want of room (being cloſe to the water) or the rear advance, the enemy took advantage of this diſorder, and purſued them into the ſea. No Men in the World could behave better than ours did; ſome of them turned about and diſcharged their Pieces even when they were up to the chin in water, and then pulling off their accoutrements and clothes, choſe to ſwim for their lives rather than be made priſoners. Some of the French ſeemed to behave very well to the wounded priſoners left behind; but they were guilty of one raſcally action, which I ſhall never forgive them. When the boats were out of reach, they kept firing whole platoons upon our naked men who were left behind, ſtanding with their heads juſt above water; ſeveral of whom were picked up by the boats which lay neareſt in ſhore; ours picked up two, and ſeveral others did the ſame, notwithſtanding the French kept firing all the time. The Seamen ran all riſques to ſave them, ſo great is the friendſhip now between them, tho' before they had been ſo long together as they have been this laſt year, they were always implacable enemies.

This bold attack of the French, will cauſe Te Deums to be ſung all over France; but, in my opinion, they have not ſo much reaſon to boaſt as we have; though it certainly was very brave in them to ſuffer our army (not 8000 in all) to land on their coaſt, and make a week's march thro' their country, burning and deſtroying all before them (returning the uſage they gave in Hanover) and never to think of attacking us till we had not near 2000 men to their 17,000, and at ſuch a diſadvantage too as to be immediately between fire and water."

THE NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE, for the Month of *November*, 1758, by *Sylvanus Americanus*, is now publiſhed, and ready to be delivered to the Subſcribers.

THOSE Gentlemen who are Subſcribers for the NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE, in and near *Philadelphia*, are deſired to pay the firſt *Six Months* thereof to Mr. *Dunlap*, Poſt-Maſter, from whom they received them, during that Time; and they will pleaſe to obſerve, that for the future they will be accountable to Mr. *Thomas Coombe*, living at the Corner of *Norris*'s-*Alley*, in *Front-ſtreet*; of whom they will hereafter receive them, Mr. *Dunlap* finding the Care thereof to interfere too much with his other Buſineſs.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the Pleaſure to lay before you a Letter I lately received from Brigadier General FORBES, with the intereſting and important Account of his Succeſs in the Expedition againſt His Majeſty's Enemies to the Weſtward. An Event, which it is true has been purchaſed at a conſiderable preſent Expence; but when the Conſequences are coolly weighed and conſidered, of ſuffering the French to lay the Foundation of our future Slavery, by poſſeſſing themſelves, and fortifying the back Parts of His Majeſty's Colonies on this Continent, and to keep open a Communication between their Settlements from *Canada* to the *Miſſiſippi*, I am perſuaded every real Friend of Liberty will think this Conqueſt could not have been too dearly bought.

Under divine Providence, and the Courage, Prudence and ſteady Conduct of the General, who is known, during the Campaign, to have ſtruggled with, and ſurmounted, Difficulties almoſt inſuperable, under the ſevereſt Indiſpoſition of Body, the Succeſs of this Expedition is owing to the good Effects of our ſeveral Treaties and Negociations with the *Indians* on the *Ohio*, who were determined, by the Meſſages ſent them from the laſt Treaty at *Eaſton*, to withdraw themſelves from the *French*, and obſerve a Neutrality.

The great Advantages that will attend this Succeſs of His Majeſty's Arms, will be ſenſibly felt by all the *Britiſh* Colonies, but by none ſo much as this Province, whoſe Inhabitants have been the moſt expoſed to the Incurſions and Cruelties of the *French* and their Allies from that Quarter. It is not, however, to be expected that our vigilant and crafty Enemies will permit us long to remain in the quiet and undiſturbed Poſſeſſion of the Country, which they have been compelled to abandon to us. Common Prudence, therefore, as well as a Senſe of Duty to our Sovereign and ourſelves, demand of us to loſe no Time in preparing to repel any Attempts they may make next Spring to retrieve their Loſſes. In the mean time alſo it highly behoves us, by every probable Expedient, to confirm the *Indians* on the *Ohio* in their preſent good Diſpoſitions, and conciliate their Affections to His Majeſty, His Subjects and Government. To effect this, much remains to be done. Yet wavering in their Minds, and, probably, not unanimous in their Councils on this new Turn of Affairs, they will be liable to be again poiſoned and miſled by the *French*, unleſs we ſpeedily evince to them that a firm Reliance may be had on our Friendſhip, and that we are able and willing to protect them againſt the *French*.

You will find by the General's Letter, dated at *Fort Duqueſne*, that he had determined to leave Two Hundred of our Provincial Troops, to join a proportionable Number of *Virginians* and *Marylanders*, to protect the Country, and that he deſires my Advice how to diſpoſe of the reſt of the Provincials, for the Eaſe and Convenience of the Province and Inhabitants. It was not in my Power to comply fully with the General's Requeſt, without previouſly knowing what Number of Troops you would agree to ſupport the enſuing Year. I was therefore under the Neceſſity of convening you before the Time of your Adjournment, to deliberate on this, and the other important Matters I have above mentioned to you.

General FORBES is of Opinion, that the Building of a Block-houſe and Saw-mill upon the *Kiſkemonitas*, near *Loyalhanning*, will be of the utmoſt Conſequence to this Province, and, at his preſſing Inſtance, I recommend it to you to make ſpeedy Proviſion for ſo neceſſary a Work.

I have appointed *Indian* Agents to reſide at *Fort Allen*, and in any Place that ſhall be thought moſt proper over *Saſquehanna*. And the Commiſſioners under the Act of Aſſembly for preventing Abuſes in the *Indian* Trade, *&c.* have, with my Approbation, already ſent up Quantities of *Indian* Goods, which will, I hope, have a very good Effect on our new Friends, and be a Means of diſpoſing them to continue hearty in His Majeſty's Intereſt.

I muſt alſo inform you, that I have very lately received a Letter from General AMHERST, dated the 13th Inſtant, which will be laid before you by the Secretary; wherein his Excellency informs me, "That tho' he has not as yet "any particular Orders relative to the Operations of the "enſuing Campaign, he imagines the ſame Number of "Provincial Troops will be required that were voted by "the reſpective Colonies this Year; and that it will likewiſe be neceſſary, in order to carry thoſe Operations the "more effectually into Execution, that thoſe Troops "ſhould be at the Place of Rendezvous as early in the "Spring as poſſible. He therefore recommends it to me, "if the Troops raiſed by this Province for the Services of "the laſt Campaign are not already diſbanded, that I "would move you to continue them in their Pay during "the Winter, which will not only be a great Saving in "Point of Time, but by what he can underſtand, a great "Saving of Expence to the Province. But if it ſhould ſo "happen, that the Troops ſhould have been already diſ"banded; in that Caſe he deſires I would loſe no Time "in uſing my Influence with you to order new Levies, and "to cauſe them to be provided with the uſual Neceſſaries, "and to be ready by the Time the Seaſon will admit their "taking the Field."

Before I received the General's Letter, I had given Orders for the Diſcharge of the Companies which were enliſted for the Campaign only, and ſent the Paymaſter to adjuſt their Accounts, that every Man might receive with the Diſcharge, a Certificate of the Sum due to him, on which he might perhaps obtain Credit for the Purchaſe of Neceſſaries. The Paymaſter is likewiſe directed to appoint ſome proper Perſon to receive and take Care of the Arms, Accoutrements and Blankets, from every Soldier, before he is diſcharged.

The Reaſons aſſigned by General AMHERST for keeping up the Provincials raiſed for the Service of the laſt Year, are ſo cogent and judicious, that it would be vain for me to add any Thing in Support of them. I hope therefore you will take his Excellency's Requiſition into your ſerious Conſideration, and enable me to give him a ſpeedy Anſwer.

Before I conclude, Gentlemen, I muſt remind you, that large Arrears are due to the Troops in the Pay of the Province, more than the laſt Sum raiſed for His Majeſty's Uſe will, as I am informed, be ſufficient to diſcharge, and beg you will conſider, that it is the Honour, as well as the Intereſt, of this Province, that Means ſhould be found for the ſpeedy Payment of this Debt.

December 21, 1758. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

THE Advices of the Succeſs of His Majeſty's Forces, employed in the Reduction of *Fort Duqueſne*, which you have been pleaſed to lay before us in your Meſſage of the 21ſt Inſtant, are ſo intereſting and important, as well to the Peace and Security of this and the neighbouring Provinces, as to the *Britiſh* Intereſt in general, that we ſhall not fail to do every Thing, which can be reaſonably expected from this young Colony, in fruſtrating the ambitious Views of the *French* to deſtroy our Settlements, and extend their own from *Canada* to the River *Miſſiſippi*; and we hope the Succeſs of our late Campaign, under General FORBES, will greatly contribute to this good End. This happy Event we agree, with your Honour, under divine Providence, and the Courage, Prudence and ſteady Conduct of the General, is owing to the good Effects of the ſeveral Treaties held with the *Indians*, at the Expence of this Province; and eſpecially the late Negociations and Meſſages with thoſe on the *Ohio*, before and ſince the laſt Treaty at *Eaſton*; by which they were induced to withdraw themſelves from the *French*, and obſerve a Neutrality; in Conſequence whereof, the Enemy have been neceſſitated to abandon the Fort, from whence they have ſo frequently diſtreſſed our Frontier Settlements, and thoſe of the neighbouring Colonies. The regaining the *Indian* Affections, from which we always expected the moſt natural Barrier, and Security of the extended Weſtern Boundary of this Colony, has been, and will ſtill continue, the Object of our ſtricteſt Attention; and we ſhall, whenever we receive ſufficient Information of the Diſpoſition of the *Indians* on the *Ohio*, and the Treaty held with them by Order from General FORBES, exert our beſt Abilities to render it their true Intereſt to join cordially with us, and by all Means in our Power, endeavour to revive, and effectually ſecure, that Friendſhip, which happily ſubſiſted between them and us, till within theſe few Years, from the firſt Settlement of this Province.

In Expectation of a vigorous Effort to be made upon the Enemy in the next Year, and at the Requiſition of His Excellency General AMHERST, we ſhall continue the Fourteen Hundred old Troops in the Pay of the Province, till our next Meeting, at which Time we hope to receive further Information from our moſt gracious Sovereign of the intended Operations of the enſuing Campaign.

Your Honour's Care to diſcharge the new Levies, in Purſuance of their Agreement, and the Method you have taken to grant them Certificates for their Arrears, are very agreeable to us, as thereby the public Faith will be preſerved, ſhould the laſt Supplies fall ſhort, till this Debt can be provided for in the Aids to be granted to His Majeſty for defraying the Expences of the current Year.

We return your Honour our Thanks for your ready Concurrence with the Commiſſioners of the *Indian* Trade in providing an early Supply of Goods for our *Indian* Allies, which we hope will have a good Effect; and if the Act for preventing Abuſes in the ſaid Trade ſhould, on Experience, and a larger Extention of our Trade, require any Alterations, or a larger Stock, we ſhall on all Occaſions be willing to make ſuch Alterations or Amendments to that Act, as may render it effectual.

December 23, 1758. *Signed by Order of the Houſe,* ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for September 1758.

As many People are unacquainted with the Family of the late brave Lord Viſcount Howe, *the following Advertiſement may inform them, that he left two Brothers, the Commodore, now Lord* Howe, *and Lieutenant-Colonel* Howe, *at preſent with his Regiment at* Cape-Breton. *So extraordinary an Addreſs, from the Mother of theſe truly noble Brothers, muſt ſtrike every one with mingled Grief and Pleaſure, and no doubt will have a due Effect upon the Perſons to whom it is addreſſed.*

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Burgeſſes of the Town, and County of the Town of Nottingham.

AS lord Howe is now abſent upon the publick ſervice, and lieutenant-colonel Howe is with his regiment at Louiſbourg, it reſts upon me to beg the favour of your votes and intereſts that lieutenant-colonel Howe may ſupply the place of his late brother as your repreſentative in parliament.

Permit me, therefore, to implore the protection of every one of you, as the mother of him, whoſe life has been loſt in the ſervice of his country.

CHARLOTTE HOWE.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.

On Thurſday laſt the Brig Nancy, Captain Sage, arrived here from Madeira. In his Paſſage he was taken by a French Letter of Marque Snow, bound to St. Domingo from Quebec, but ranſomed his Veſſel for One Thouſand Pounds Sterling. After the Ranſom the Enemy threw Captain Sage's Guns overboard, and ſundry other Things. The Captains Warner, Barnes, and Magee, were all at Madeira, and deſigned for this Port.

Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the Fifth of February next.

For a few Days paſt our River has been full of Ice, but is now likely to be ſoon clear again.

[*For more News, ſee the next Page.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Hibernia, John Troy, from Dublin.
Schooner Betty, John Dunwell, from New-York.
Sloop Seaflower, Francis Rogers, from Louiſbourg.
------Nancy, John Hooton, from Jamaica.
Ship Veſtal, Francis Blair, from Ditto.
Brig Louiſbourg, John Dalton, from Ditto.
Ship Hannibal, Henry Buck, from St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Little Auguſtine, Anthony Allen, from Virginia.
Brig Nancy, Alexander Sage, from Madeira.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Succeſs, Th. Alex. Shurlock, for N. Providence.
Snow Deſire, Edward Stiles, for Jamaica.
Brig Mary and Salley, William Moore, for St. Kitts.
Snow Young Samuel, John Southey, for Barbados.
Brig Lark, Robert Gardner, for Ditto.
Schooner King Arthur, Thomas Murphy, for St. Kitts.
Sloop Seaflower, Francis Rogers, for Boſton.

CLEARED.

Ship City of Derry, W. Hamilton, to Londonderry.
Brig Ann and James, Robert Wardon, to Ditto.
Sloop Mary, William Williams, to Tortola.
------Nancy, Alexander Adams, to St. Chriſtophers.
Brig Unity, Nathaniel Falkner, to Ditto.
-----King of Pruſſia, Charles Monk, to Jamaica.
Schooner Charming Salley, Michael Coombes, to Boſton.
Sloop Keen, Elias Davis, to St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Betty, William Weſton, to Boſton.
Brig Greyhound, Robert Knox, to Jamaica.

Philadelphia, December 28, 1758.

For the Entertainment of the CURIOUS.

It is propoſed to exhibit, on Tueſday *next, in the Apparatus-Room of the College, a Courſe of* EXPERIMENTS *in* ELECTRICITY, *to be accompanied with a Lecture on the Nature and Properties of that entertaining Branch of Natural Philoſophy.*

By EBENEZER KINNERSLEY, *M. A. Profeſſor of* Engliſh *and* Oratory, *in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.*

1. OF *Electricity* in general, giving ſome Account of the Diſcovery of it.

2. Experiments, ſhewing that the *electric Fire*, produced by the Friction of *Glaſs*, and other *Electrics per ſe*, is not created by that Friction.

3. That it is not extracted out of the *Subſtance* of the Glaſs.

4. That it is not collected out of the *circumambient Air*. But,

5. That it is attracted, by an excited Glaſs Globe, *&c.* from the *Earth*, or other intermediate *non-electric Matter*, in which it *always exiſts*.

6. That *our Bodies* contain enough of it to ſet a *Houſe on Fire*.

7. That it is not the *ſame* with *culinary Fire*.

8. That tho' it will fire ſome inflammable Subſtances, *itſelf* has no ſenſible *Heat*.

9. That its *Parts* do mutually *repel* each other.

10. That it is ſtrongly *attracted* by all *non-electric* Matter.

11. That *non electric Matter*, in the Form of ſlender ſharp *Points*, will attract it more ſtrongly than in any other Form.

12. That it is an extremely *ſubtle Fluid*, and will paſs thro' the *denſeſt non-electric Bodies*, with the *greateſt Eaſe*.

13. That it takes no *perceptible Time* in paſſing thro' large Portions of Space.

14. That *this Fire* will live in *Water*, a *River* not being ſufficient to quench the *ſmalleſt Spark* of it.

15. That *Sparks* of it may be *ſeen* and *felt* riſing out of *cold Water*, or a Cake of *Ice*, and kindling up a *burning Flame*.

16. A Repreſentation of the *ſenſitive Plant*.

17. A *Shower* of *Sand* to be ſeen, which will riſe again as faſt as it falls.

18. An *artificial Spider*, animated by the *electric Fire*, ſo as to act like a *live One*.

19. A Deſcription and Explanation of Mr. *Mueſchenbrock's wonderful Bottle*.

20. The amazing Force of the *electric Fire*, in paſſing thro' a Number of Bodies at the ſame Inſtant.

21. *Electriſied Money*, which ſcarce any Body will take when offered to them.

22. Eight *muſical Bells* rung by an electriſed *Phial* of *Water*.

23. *Spirits* kindled by Fire darting from a *Lady's Eyes* (without a Metaphor.)

24. The *Salute repulſed*, by Fire darting from a *Lady's Lips*; ſo that the Lady, tho' ſhe gives free Permiſſion, may *defy* any Gentleman to ſalute her.

25. The *electric Fire* ſhewn to be the *ſame* with *Lightning*.

26. A bright Flaſh of real *Lightning* darting from a Cloud in a painted *Thunder Storm*.

27. The *Force* of a ſmall Quantity making a fair Hole thro' a *Quire* of *Paper*.

28. *Metal* melted by it (*tho' without Heat*) in leſs than the *Thouſandth Part* of a *Minute*.

29. *Animals* killed by it *inſtantaneouſly*.

30. The Cauſe and Effects of *Lightning* explained by a more probable *Hypotheſis* than has hitherto appeared.

31. An Experiment, ſhewing why Clouds charged with *Lightning*, fly nearer the Earth than other Clouds; and why *Eminences* are moſt frequently ſtruck by *Lightning*.

32. An Experiment, ſhewing that *Lightning*, when it ſtrikes a *Houſe* or *Ship*, *&c.* might eaſily be prevented from doing the leaſt Damage.

33. An Experiment, ſhewing a probable Method of preſerving *Houſes*, *Ships*, *&c.* from being *ſtruck* by *Lightning*.

34. The Endeavouring to guard againſt *Lightning*, in the Manner propoſed, ſhewn to be not chargeable with *Preſumption*, nor inconſiſtent with any of the Principles either of *natural* or *revealed Religion*.

35. A *curious Machine* put in Motion by *Lightning*, and playing Variety of *Tunes* on eight muſical Bells.

36. A Battery of *eleven Guns* diſcharged by *Lightning*, after it has darted thro' *ten Foot* of *Water*.

As the Knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human Mind, and give us more noble, more grand and exalted Ideas of the Author of Nature, it is preſumed that ſo rational and inſtructive an Entertainment as this will be thought worthy of Regard and Encouragement by ſome who may not yet have had the Opportunity of attending ſuch a Courſe.

The Lecture to begin preciſely at Eleven a Clock in the Forenoon. Tickets to be had at the London Coffee-houſe, *and at Mr.* Kinnerſley's *Houſe, in* Market-ſtreet. *Price a Dollar.*

This Courſe of Experiments is propoſed to be exhibited again on Thurſday *next.*

N. B. A ſelect Company of nine or ten Perſons, at any convenient Time, giving Notice a Day or two beforehand, may have a Lecture to themſelves.

PUBLICK NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT NATHANIEL ALLEN, at his Houſe in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, oppoſite Joſeph Turner, Eſq; and in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite William Allen, Eſq; is, by the Mayor and Council of the ſaid City, appointed ſole Keeper of the Standard for Corn Meaſure, and Sizer and Sealer of Meaſures; to whom all who want Meaſures ready ſealed, or have Meaſures to be rectified, may repair, and be well ſerved, he only being duly authorized and qualified for that Office.

N. B. Above is the Seal or Brand to be imprinted in the Bottom of every Meaſure; and this [N. A.] on the upper Edge. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Servant Girl, about 18 Years of Age, and has four Years to ſerve. Alſo a young Negroe Man, about 22 Years of Age, fit for the Town, or a Gentleman's waiting Man. Enquire of William Dawſon, in Water-ſtreet. ⊕

GOOD Encouragement given near New-York, at STERLING IRON-WORKS, for Refiners of Iron, Colliers, and Woodcutters. Apply to

⊙ HAUXHURST and NOBLE.

☞ The NEW-YORK POST is not come in.

To be SOLD,

A Negroe Barber, either fit for that Buſineſs, or to attend on a Gentleman; he is about 29 Years of Age. Likewiſe a Negroe Boy, between 12 and 13 Years of Age. Any Perſon inclining to purchſe, by applying to Mrs. Mary Foreſt, near the Drawbridge, will hear of the Owner. †

Philadelphia, December 27, 1758.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of John Adams's Yard, near the Drawbridge, on the Night of the 25th Inſtant, a Strawberry roan Horſe, about 14 Hands high, ſhod before, marked with a Halfpenny in the off Ear, no Brand, has a ſwitch Tail, and is a natural Pacer. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward; but if ſtolen, and the Thief apprehended, Three Pounds, paid by

⊕ JOHN ADAMS, Potter.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to publick Sale, about 2 o' Clock, on the 18th Day of January, at the Houſe of John Conrad, on the Guiph Road, a Piece of Land, ſituate in Upper Merion Townſhip, bounded by Lands late of Michael Rambo, by the Road leading from the Swedes Ferry to the Great Valley, and by the River Schuylkill, containing 40 Acres, late the Eſtate of Andrew Holſten, taken in Execution by

SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to publick Sale, about 2 o' Clock, on the 22d Day of January, at the Houſe of Samuel Potts, on the Wiſſahicunk Road, a fine Piece of Land, part cleared, but moſtly wooded, about four Miles from Philadelphia, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, bounded weſterly by Land of John Bringhurſt (late Shute's) northerly and eaſterly by Land of John Hood, and ſoutherly by other Land of the Defendant, containing 40 Acres, late the Eſtate of Thomas Hold, taken in Execution by

SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 26, 1758.

WHEREAS it hath been advertiſed, ſome time ſince, in this Paper, that Thomas Lee, Silk Dyer and Scowerer, from London, was in Partnerſhip with the Widow Brown in Saſſafras-ſtreet: This is to give Notice, and to inform the Publick, that I have declined Partnerſhip, and am not diſpoſed to continue in it any longer than the Date hereof with the ſaid Thomas Lee. And as I purpoſe carrying on the Buſineſs as uſual, thoſe that pleaſe to favour me with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having their Work done well, and with Diſpatch.

SARAH BROWN.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt Henry Benjamin Franks, deceaſed, late of Mountholly, are requeſted to bring them in; and thoſe indebted to make ſpeedy Payment, to prevent Trouble. DAVID FRANKS, Executor.

N. B. On Thurſday, the Ninth of January, will be ſold at Mountholly, by publick Vendue, an Aſſortment of Shop Goods, alſo Houſhold Ditto at the late Dwelling-houſe of ſaid Franks, and Credit given to thoſe who purchaſe above Twenty Shillings Value.

NOTICE is hereby given, that John Wells is abſconded from his uſual Place of Abode, and hath not paid his juſt Debts, for which his Goods and Chattels are attached: Theſe are therefore to require all his Creditors to appear before me, at my Houſe in Limerick Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the third Day of February next, at 12 o' Clock, with their Bonds, Bills, and Book Accounts, that Diſtribution may be made as the Law directs. Given under my Hand this 23d Day of December, 1758. ENOCH DAVIS. ⊖

Burlington, December 20, 1758.

SIX PISTOLES Reward.

BROKE out of the Goal of this City the 17th Inſtant, at Night, and made their Eſcape, the two following Perſons, viz. George Willard, a Blackſmith by Trade, born and ſerved his Time in Pennſylvania, in or near Bucks County, about 28 Years of Age, a ſlim Fellow, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a black Complexion, wears his own Hair, and is a great Lover of ſtrong Drink: Had on when he made his Eſcape, an old Beaver Hat, a light coloured Broadcloth Coat, Alopeen Jacket, black Leather Breeches, a good Check Shirt, and Shoes and Stockings. It is thought he will endeavour to get to Bucks County, having a Mother and other Relations living there.

The other is a Dutchman, named John Henry Ravelow, about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, ſhort black Hair, has loſt his Right eye, is a good ſcholar in his own Language, and ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh: His Cloathing an old Hat, a Pair of Breeches or Trowſers, Shoes and Stockings, and an old Great Coat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Priſoners, ſo that the Subſcriber may have them again, ſhall have Six Piſtoles Reward for both, or Three Piſtoles for either of them, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOSEPH IMLAY, Sheriff.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry them off at their Peril.

ON the 18th of January next, at Four o'Clock in the Evening, will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, A Quantity of valuable Swamp or Cripple Land, belonging to the London Company, ſituate on and near the Mouth of Hollanders Creek, on the River Delaware. The whole conſiſts of about 250 Acres, more or leſs, part on this, and part on the other ſide ſaid Creek, adjoining the Lands of Joſeph Lownds, William Shipley, Bartholomew Penroſe, deceaſed, and others. It will be ſold by the Acre, and laid out in ſeveral Parcels, agreeable to a Plan, which may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, or the Houſe of the Subſcriber. The Purchaſers on Payment of one Half of the Conſideration Money, may have ſix Months Credit for the Remainder, paying Intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required. For Title and further Particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, living in Water-ſtreet, near Arch ſtreet.

FRANCIS RAWLE.

STRAYED from Robert Lewis's Mill, on the Head of Saſſafras, in Maryland, on the 26th of Fourth Month 1758, a Cheſtnut coloured Horſe, 5 or 6 Years old, about 13 Hands and a Half high, and in good Order, a ſwitch Tail and hanging Mane, trimmed between his Ears and Part of his Neck, branded, it is thought, on the near Shoulder with the Letter T, but as he has very long Hair, the Letter is ſcarce perceivable in the Fall, or Winter, he is ſuppoſed to have white Hairs in his Face; is not fully broke, being very wild and bad to catch, and is a great Jumper; he was ſuppoſed to be ſeen going towards the Head of Elk River or Nottingham; and as he was brought by Lancaſter, is ſuppoſed to be gone that Way. Whoever brings ſaid Horſe either to Robert Lewis, junior, at ſaid Mills, or Richard Thomſon, Ranger, in Cecil County, or Tobias Rudolph, at the Head of Elk, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by either of them. And as it is not unlikely but that he may be entered with ſome of the County or Deputy Rangers, it is hoped they will be ſo kind as to acquaint ſome of the above Perſons, or Robert Lewis, of Philadelphia, who will ſend for him, and pay the Coſt.

READY Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia*.

Philadelphia, December 26, 1758.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on the Tenth of January next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, ſundry Lots of Ground, lying near Cedar-ſtreet, on the South-ſide of the City of Philadelphia, between Second-ſtreet and Third-ſtreet. The Plan to be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe. The Sale to begin at Five o' Clock in the Evening. The Purchaſers paying one Third of the Money down, may have two or three Years to pay the Remainder, paying Intereſt for the ſame, and giving Security. An undoubted Title will be made by WILLIAM GRIFFITTS, LUKE MORRIS, and SAMUEL RHOADS.

Upper Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jerſey, Dec. 28 1758.

WHEREAS Elizabeth, the Wife of Daniel Parker, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband, and run him in Debt; this is therefore to forbid all Perſons from truſting her on his account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. *DANIEL PARKER.* ⊙

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, *December 18.*

Fort Duqueſne, November 30, 1758.

AFTER much Fatigue and Labour, we have at laſt brought the Artillery to this Place, and found the French *had left us nothing to do, having on the 24th inſtant blown up their Magazine, and burnt their Fort to the Ground. Their* Indians *had, either thro' Fear, or to attone for their many Barbarities, deſerted them; and as they depended on them to attack us in the Woods (the only Chance they had of beating us) the* French *judged rightly in abandoning a Fort, the Front of whoſe Polygon is only* 150 *Feet, and which our Shells would have deſtroyed in three Days: We have fired ſome Hawitzer Shells into the Face of the Work, which is made of nine Inch Plank, and ramm'd between with Earth; and found, that in firing but a few Hours, we muſt have deſtroyed the intire Face."*

THUS is *Fort Duqueſne*, or rather the Ground on which it ſtood, (which has coſt us much Blood and Treaſure) at Length in the Hands of our *victorious* Troops. It ſtands on a Point of Land formed by the Junction of the River *Monaungahela* with that of the *Ohio*, diſtant from *Philadelphia* 269 Miles. 'Were there nothing at Stake between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *France*, but the Lands on that Part of *Ohio (which are included in Evans's general Map of the Middle Britiſh Colonies, in America)* we may reckon it as great a Prize as has ever yet been contended for between two Nations; but if we further obſerve, that this is ſcarce a Quarter of the valuable Land that is contained in one continued Extent; and the Influence that a State, veſted with all the Wealth and Power that will naturally ariſe from the Culture of ſo great an Extent of good Land, in a happy Climate, it will make ſo great an Addition to that Nation which wins it, where there is no third State to hold the Ballance of Power, that the Loſer muſt inevitably ſink under his Rival. It is not as two Nations at War, contending the one for the other's Habitations; where the Conquered, on Submiſſion, would be admitted to partake of the Privileges of the Conquerors; but for a vaſt Country, exceeding in Extent and good Land, all the *European* Dominions of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Spain*, almoſt deſtitute of Inhabitants; and will, as faſt as the *Europeans* ſettle, become more ſo of its former Inhabitants. Had His Majeſty been acquainted with its Value, the large Strides the *French* have been making for ſeveral Years paſt, in their Incroachments on his Dominions; and the Meaſures ſtill taken to keep the Colonies diſunited, and of impeding the generous Attempts of His moſt zealous Subjects, it is impoſſible to conceive that His Majeſty would have ſacrificed, to the Spleen of a few bitter Spirits, the beſt Gem in His Crown. It is not yet too late to retrieve the Whole, PROVIDED the *Britiſh* Plantations are not thought to be grown already too large---if ſuch an Opinion prevails, an Opportunity now offers of ſoon making them leſs. We may reckon the Repreſentation of the Extent and Power that ſoon may be dangerous to their Mother Country, amongſt the greateſt of vulgar Errors. Any Perſon, who knows the Nature of the Soil, and the Extent of our Settlements, will confeſs, that all the Land, worth the Culture, from *New-Hampſhire* to *Carolina*, and extended as far back as there are Planters ſettled within 3 or 4 Miles of one another, though including nine Colonies, is not equal in Quantity, to Half the arable Land in *England*. All the Whites in the Remainder of the *Britiſh* Colonies on the Continent, ſcarce amount to 120,000 Souls. How different this from the Conceits of ſome who would repreſent ſome ſingle Colonies as equal to all *England*.

'The *Maſſachuſetts*, though made ſuch a Bugbear, as if its Inhabitants were ſo rich and numerous, as that they might one Day be able to diſpute Dominion with *England*, is not as large as *Yorkſhire*, nor has Half ſo much arable Land. Suppoſing the Colonies were grown rich and powerful, what Inducement have they to throw off their Independency? National Ties of Blood and Friendſhip, mutual Dependencies for Support and Aſſiſtance in their Civil and Military Intereſts, with *England*; each Colony having a particular Form of Government of its own, and the Jealouſy of any one's having the Superiority over the reſt, are inſurmountable Obſtacles to their ever uniting, to the Prejudice of *England*, upon any ambitious Views of their own. But, that repeated and continued ill Uſage, Infringements of their dear-bought Privileges, ſacrificing them to the Ambition and Intrigues of domeſtick and foreign Enemies, may not provoke them to do their utmoſt for their own Preſervation, I would not pretend to ſay; as weak as they are. But while they are treated as Members of one Body, and allowed their natural Rights, it would be the Height of Madneſs for them to propoſe an Independency, were they ever ſo ſtrong. If they had any ambitious Views, a ſtrong Colony, of a natural Enemy to *England*, on their Borders, would be the only Article that would render any Attempt of Independency truly dangerous; and for that Reaſon, it becomes thoſe who would regard the future Intereſt of *Britain* and its Colonies, to ſuppreſs the Growth of the *French* Power, and not the *Engliſh*, in *America*.

'If His Majeſty would be pleaſed to appoint a Colony to be made on *Ohio*, with a ſeparate Governor, and an equitable Form of Government, a full Liberty of Conſcience, and the ſame defended by Charter; not all that the *French* could project, would give it any Impediment, after a few Years. The Importance of ſuch a Colony to *Britain* would be vaſtly great, ſince the Climate, and its Remoteneſs from the Sea, would turn it immediately to raiſing *Raw Silk*, an Article of vaſt Expence to our Nation, which we are at continual Difficulties and Diſappointments in procuring.-----The Charge of Carriage of this Article from the remoteſt Parts to the Sea, is too inconſiderable to affect its Value; *Ohio* is naturally furniſhed with Salt, Coal, Limeſtone, Grindſtone, Millſtone, Clay for Glaſs-houſes and Pottery, which are of vaſt Advantage to an Inland Country, and well deſerve Notice.

'In ſettling a Colony there, let Care be taken againſt the ſcandalous Engroſſing the Land by private Perſons or publick Companies-----and for that Purpoſe, let any Piece of Land, left unimproved for three Years, after ſurveying, and containing more than 500 Acres to a Family, be free for any Perſon to ſettle on; and the firſt Owner be obliged to go further for Land, when diſpoſed to ſettle.-----And let all Lands appropriated and lying unimproved and unſettled, be liable to threefold Taxes, compared with the adjacent improved Lands of like Goodneſs; for, ſuppoſing one Part be allotted for its true Value, the remaining two Thirds will be far ſhort, at a Mean, from making up the Deficiency of the Exciſe, Duties, Watching, civil and military Services of thoſe who truly ſettle and improve."

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

At his Store, almoſt oppoſite the Ferry houſe, in Water-ſtreet, near Arch ſtreet, for ready Money, or ſix Months Credit at fartheſt, an Aſſortment of European and Eaſt India Goods, among which are the following, viz.

BLue, green and drab broadcloths, green, red and grey naps, bearſkins, plains, ſwanſkins, fearnoughts, forreſt cloths, blankets and rugs, red and ſtriped flannels, everlaſtings, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, ruſſels, calimancoes, venetian and corded poplins, ſilverets, meſſinets, pruſſianets and croſs barred ſtuffs, mens, womens and childrens worſted and yarn hoſe, buttons and mohair, buckrams, ſewing ſilk, threads, ferrets, worſted bindings, ribbons and tapes, ozenbrigs, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Pomerania and princes linen, dowlas, garlix, Iriſh linens, ſingle and tandem ſileſias, tandem hollands, long lawns, clear lawns and cambricks, in pieces and patches, variety of chick linens, ſtriped hollands, roll bed tick, ditto in bunts linen handkerchiefs, caſſic es, bandanoes, new romals, ſeerſoy and common ditto, China and Perſian taffeties, Hoſe's womens ſhoes, Weſton's ſnuff, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace and pepper, powder, ſhot, lead and flints, an aſſortment of cutlary ware, Engliſh ſail duck, &c. &c. &c. ¶

Juſt imported by the Captains Sneed, Robinſon, and Williams, from London, and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

PURVIANCE & CALDWELL,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, right oppoſite to Mr. William Weſt's.

SCarlet, blue, brown, drab and ſnuff coloured broadcloths, plains and kerſeys, 7-8ths and 6 qr. wd. naps and friezes, 7-8 ns and 6 qr. wd. bearſkins, Indian blanketing, roſe blankets, ſpotted rugs, red and white flannels, embroſſed ditto, embroſſed ſerges, blue, red and green halfthicks, variety of ſhaloons, calimancoes, tammies and durants, flowered ruſſels, double damaſks, cambletteens, ſingle and double cambletts, croſs barred ditto, variety of coarſe and fine worſted hoſe, mens and womens coarſe yarn ſtockings, fine ſtriped cotton caps, Kilmarnock and worſted ditto, ſcarlet, crimſon and green hair ſhagg, womens ſcarlet, purple, black and cloth coloured cloaks, black velvet, ſatting writing paper, needles, pins, ſilk ferrits, perſians, black and ſtriped taffeties, ſilk handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ditto Cumberland ditto, India chints patterns, variety of ribbons, ſilk ſtock ribbons, laces, garters, ivory combs, ſewing ſilk, diſh buttons, Philadelphia pattern ditto, beſt ſcarf buttons, beſt baſket work'd ditto, ſilk and hair twiſt, ſilver watches, felt and caſtor hats, an aſſortment of pewter, London ſteel, gunpowder, bar lead and ſhot, linen and cotton checks, 4d 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; with a variety of other merchandize.

N. B. Bar iron, cannon balls and ſawmill ſaws to be ſold by ſaid Purviance and Caldwell. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, and Chippenham, from London, and in the Philadelphia, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

BENJAMIN FULLER,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Draw-bridge, next Door to Mr. Samuel Neave's, and oppoſite Meſſrs. Hughes and Jones,

OZENBRIGS, dowlas, yd. wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, 5-q. and 9-8ths ſheeting, yd. wide, 7-8 hs, and yd. and 3 8ths cotton checks, 3 qr. linen ditto, cotton hollands, fuſtians, thickſets, white and dy'd jeans, yd. wide demity, boys, youths and mens felt hats, 3-qr. and 7-8ths linen handkerchiefs, Titley's ſail cloth, No. 1 and 2, calicoes, printed cottons, dark ground chintz, tandem ſileſias, 7-eighth garlix, brown quadruples, princes linen, 3-qr. Ruſſia diaper, piſtol and long lawns, clear do. in pieces and patches, demi cambricks in pieces and patches, nankeens, muſlins of ſeveral kinds, taffeties, ſilk and cotton romal handkerchiefs, lungee and bandanoe ditto, mens, womens and boys thread and worſted hoſe, black, ſcarlet, buff and cloth coloured worſted patterns for breeches, ſilk caps, Scots threads, writing-paper, ink-powder, worſted damaſks, cambletts, ſhaloons, a variety of garters, laces, threads and tapes, and a large aſſortment of cutlary, &c. &c.

N. B. The co-partnerſhip between Donaldſon and Fuller being expired, thoſe indebted are requeſted to diſcharge their balances; and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid co-partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and diſcharged. Thctf.

To be ſold by

ROBINSON *and* REYNOLDS,

At their Store, on Powell's Wharff, below the Drawbridge, at the moſt reaſonable Rates,

WEſt-India and New-England Rum, Melaſſes, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar, Green and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allſpice, fine and coarſe Salt, Liſbon and Teneriefe Wines, Train-Oil, Mackrel, ſundry Sorts of Dye Stuffs, ſuch as Logwood, Brazilet o, Fuſtick, Indigo, Allom, and Copperas; Wool Hats, Iriſh Linens, Sweet-Oil in Caſes Raiſins, Gunpowder, 3d. 4d. 8. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails, and ſundry other Goods.

N. B. The Subſcriber having for ſome Time advertiſed thoſe indebted to him, by any Contract, whilſt he kept Shop in Weſt-Nottingham, Cheſter County, to make Payment, and little or no Regard having been paid thereto, ſuch who have neglected, may depend on being dealt with as the Law directs, without further Notice. JOSEPH REYNOLDS. ¶ 5 S. Tbctf.

To be LETT,

A Good convenient Bake-houſe, near the Dock in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, late in the Tenure of Daniel Williams. For Terms enquire of ⊕ JOSEPH THOMAS.

Juſt imported in the Ship Philadelphia, Captain Stewart, from Liverpool, and to be ſold very reaſonable for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

JAMES CANNAN,

At his Store, the Corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets,

A *Large Quantity of neat ribbed Yarn and Worſted Stockings, and other Goods ſuitable for the Season.* ‖

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

To be SOLD by

JOHN COX,

In Front-Street, nearly opposite to Mr. Joshua Howell's,

A CHOICE Parcel of old *MADEIRA* WINES, in Pipes, Half Pipes, &c. for ready Money, or the usual Credit.

CAme to the Plantation of Matthias Kevelier, in Passyunk Township, Philadelphia County, about 6 Months ago, A black Horse Colt, a Trotter. The Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

MATTHIAS KEVELIER. ♄

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY, erected and to be drawn on Biles-Island, for raising 1500 Pieces of Eight, to be applied to the Use and finishing of the English Church, in the City of New-Brunswick, in East-New-Jersey.

THE Lottery consists of 3500 Tickets, at Four Pieces of Eight each, 1060 of which are to be fortunate, without any Deduction: The Prizes thus being nearly one to two Blanks; their Value as follows, viz.

Number of Prizes.		Dollars.		Value in Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
2	of	500	are	1000
3	of	250	are	750
4	of	150	are	600
5	of	100	are	500
10	of	50	are	500
15	of	40	are	600
20	of	30	are	600
40	of	15	are	600
60	of	10	are	600
100	of	8	are	800
800	of	6	are	4800
			First drawn	50
1060 Prizes.			Last drawn	50
2440 Blanks.			Before the 1000 Pieces	25
			After the 1000 Pieces	25
Profits of the Lottery for the above Use, to be deducted from the Sale of the Tickets.				1500
3500 Tickets, at Four Pieces of Eight each, are				14000

The People of the Church of England, in and near the City of New Brunswick, having long ineffectually endeavoured to finish and complete their Church, find themselves reduced to the necessity of thus soliciting the charitable Assistance of well disposed Persons, in Imitation of many of their pious Neighbours in this and the adjacent Provinces. Their Attempt therefore, they hope, will not be thought singular; but as it is solely for the Promotion and Honour of Religion, that it will meet with such Encouragement, as will enable them to effect their Purpose.

The Drawing to commence the 3d Tuesday in April, or sooner, if sooner full. The Whole to be conducted under the Inspection and Management of Edward Antill Peter Kemble, William Mercer, and Bernardus Lagrange, Esquires, and Mr. Francis Brazier, Mr. John Berrien, Mr. Samuel Kemble, and Mr. William Harrison, who are to be under Oath, for the faithful Execution of their Trust.

Fortunate Tickets to be published in this Paper, as soon as the Drawing is finished.

N. B. Tickets to be sold by the above Managers, by W. Bradford, in Philadelphia, and by T. M'Kean, Esq; at New-Castle. ♁

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Peacock Bigger, late of Charles-Town, Maryland, deceased, by Bond, Bill, or otherwise, are desired to pay immediately; and those who have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by MARGARET BIGGER, *Executrix.*

There is also to be Sold by said Executrix,

One Quarter of a Lot in Charlestown, at the Head of Chesopeak Bay, in Maryland, bounded on one Side with North East River; and is near the publick Wharff of said Town, with the Still house thereon, built of Cedar, 39 Feet and an Half, by 26 Feet and an Half clear: Also two Stills, the largest containing between 14 and 1500 Gallons, and the other about 300 Gallons, with 16 Cisterns, two Returns, and one low Wine Cistern, all tight, with Pumps, and other Materials necessary and convenient for the same.

Also a new framed House, 27 Feet and an Half, by 13 Feet 4 Inches, with a Stone Cellar under it.

Likewise a convenient Storehouse, 29 Feet and an Half by 19 Feet and an Half, with a Cellar under it; lying near the abovementioned Houses.

Also to be lett or sold, the Dwelling-house, Lot, Store, &c. of the late Peacock Bigger, in Charles-Town, aforesaid, the House is fit for a Tavern or Storekeeper. Any Person inclining to purchase the whole, or any Part of the abovementioned Premises, may be informed of the Terms of Sale, by applying to said Executrix, living in Church Alley, Philadelphia.

N. B. Time will be allowed the Purchaser (if desired) paying down one Half the Purchase-money, on giving Security, for Payment of the Remainder.

The Situation of the Place whereon the Premises are built is such, as makes it very convenient for supplying Virginia as well as Maryland with Rum, and is the only Distillery in that Part of the Country; where also may be purchased all Sorts of Lumber, Flour, and such other Commodities as suit the West India Market, on easy Terms. Wood also may be bought at Three Shillings, by the Cord.

Chester, December 4, 1758.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, about 2 o'Clock, on the 30th Day of this Instant, at the House of Francis Hickman, in Thornbury, two very good Stills, one containing two Barrels, the other one Barrel, with Worms and Tubs suitable for the Business, late the Estate of John Taylor, Blacksmith, seized and taken in Execution, by BENJAMIN DAVIS, *Sheriff.* ♈

To be SOLD,

A Convenient House and Lot, situate on the main Street, in the Town of Penington, in New-Jersey, which has long been a noted well accustomed Tavern, being well provided with Stabling, Out-houses, and other Conveniencies to accommodate that Business.

The House is two Stories high, with four convenient Rooms on a Floor, and three additional Leanteau-Rooms below, one of which is built of Stone. The Lot contains about twelve Acres, whereon is a good large framed Barn, almost new, a good Orchard, and near one Half of the Lot is very good upland Meadow. The whole in very good Repair.

Also to be sold with the above, a Lot of about 15 Acres of Wood land, lying about two Miles distant from the House.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises. JONATHAN FURMAN.

TAKEN up in New-Castle by the Subscriber, on the 15th of September last, two young Steers or Oxen; one black and white, with a white Face; the other a Brindle. The Owner, paying Charges, and proving his Property, may have them again, by applying to ROBERT FURNISS. †

TO be sold by SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-street, a Plantation, within 8 Miles of Philadelphia, in Oxford Township, near the Church, containing 235 Acres, or better, about 100 Acres thereof Wood-land, near 25 Acres of Meadow, a large Orchard of Apples, Cherries and Peach Trees, with a large Stone-house, lately rebuilt, two Stories high, two Rooms on each Floor, and good Cellars, a Milk-house, and Well of fine Water, also Barns, Stables, and Out-houses.

Also a Lot of Ground in the Northern Liberties, within a Mile of the City, containing about 5 Acres, with two Dwelling-houses thereon; each Tenement hath a Cellar, two Rooms, about 16 Feet square, a Fire place in each Room, and a Garret. There are also a large Garden, a Water-well, an Oven, and a young Orchard of grafted Apples, Pears, Peaches and Cherry-Trees.

The Purchasers may enter upon either Place the 25th of Third Month (March) next.

To be sold to the highest Bidder, at Chester-Town, Kent County, Maryland, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, on Tuesday, the 20th of March next (being the first Day of Court)

A Messuage or Tenement (called Townsine) commodiously situated in the said County, on Chester River, for the Grain Trade of both Kent and Queen Ann's, being about 20 Miles from Duck Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles South from George-Town, 10 Miles above Chester-Town, and 7 from the Head of the River. The Tenement consists of a good Dwelling House, with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-house, with a Cellar, Kitchen, Grannary, and other Out houses; with a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Pasture, under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharff, where a Vessel of 2000 Bushels Burthen may come and load. The Premises may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, by applying to Mr. John Eccleston, in the Neighbourhood.

By a special Power, on Record, from the late Foster Cunliffe, and Sons, Esquires. H. CALLISTER.

MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, DEEDS, and other INSTRUMENTS of WRITING, are carefully drawn by ROBERT LEVERS, late Clerk to RICHARD PETERS, Esq; Secretary of the Land-Office, at the House that David Barnes lately kept Shop in, three Doors below the Sign of the Harp and Crown, in Third-street. Where the said Robert Levers keeps a well sorted Shop of Dry and Wet Goods, which he will sell on the lowest Terms for ready Money. Tbc.

CAME to the Plantation of John Gilbert, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, A light grey Mare, about 14 Hands high, 5 Years old, neither Brand nor Ear mark, the Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have her again. ¶

TO be sold by the Subscriber, living in Salisbury, Kent County, on Delaware, A Grist-mill, with two Pair of Stones, and Boulting-mills for Merchant's Work; together with eight Acres of Meadow, a small Orchard, and about thirty Acres of Woodland, situate at Duck-Creek, about a Mile from the Landing, and in a good Country for Wheat. Any Person inclining to purchase, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to

Tbc. 3 Ms. † SUSANNA HAMMANS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the 19th inst. November, A Servant Man, named John Endless, an Englishman, speaks broad, about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, pretty lusty, brown Hair, swarthy Complexion, and wants most of his fore Teeth: Had on when he went away, A whitish coloured full trimmed Cloth Coat, blue Broad-cloth Breeches, with Shammy Lining, a Pair of green Ditto, a red Jacket, black ribbed Stockings, and a Pair of grey Ditto. He was inlisted last April in the Delaware Government Service, but got his Discharge. Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall be paid Three Pounds as a Reward, by William Hay, at Christine Ferry, New-Castle County. Tbc. 8 W. ¶

N. B. It is supposed he is gone towards Maryland.

WHEREAS William Meek, of Cæcil County, Husband to Ann Meek, is about to transport himself to Ireland; and he the said William Meek has falsely accused his said Wife for eloping from him, by putting her in the publick Prints, these are therefore to forewarn all Masters of Vessels to carry off said William Meek at their Peril, until he gives Security for the Maintenance of his Wife and Children, not having left them any Thing to subsist on. Francis Boyd, Robert Finley. §

To be LETT,

TWo convenient Stables, with Stalls for about eighteen Horses, and for holding about ten Chairs, at the Corner of M'Combs's Alley, near Second street, a large Yard at the Back. For Terms, enquire of William Robinson, at the Corner of said Alley, in Second-street, or David Franks.

To be SOLD by

JOSIAH SHARRALD,

At the sign of the Gold headed Cane, in Second-street, below Walnut-street, next the Bridge, very cheap, for ready Money or short Credit,

BEarskin, naps, broad-cloths, shaloons, yd. and half yd. poplins, calimancoes, camblets, Bristol stuffs, Irish linens, silk handkerchiefs, cotton and linen do. patterns for stocking breeches, mens and womens worsted hose, short cloaks, buckram, castor and felt hats, a large assortment of hard ware, and sundry other Things.

Likewise rush bottom chairs, of all sorts, canes, cartridge boxes, bowls, platters, hand pumps, trenchers, and all other sorts of turners work.

N. B. Said Sharrald gives ready Money for ivory, or whales teeth. ⊕

Philadelphia, November 6, 1758.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Attwood Shute, Esq; deceased, either by Bond, Bill, Book Debt, or otherwise, are desired to pay the same to the Administrators: And those who have any Demands against the said Estate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted by the Subscribers who are alone impowered to act. ATTWOOD COWMAN, WILLIAM SHUTE, HENRY SHUTE, JOHN SHUTE, *Administrators.*

Just imported, and to be sold extream cheap, for ready Money only, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his Store, in Second-street, near the English Church,

CHoice Teneriefe Wines by the Pipe, neat Fowling Pieces, Reppee Snuff in Bottles; with a compleat Assortment of European and East-India Goods.

TAken up about the 30th of October, and now in the Custody of John Hall, two Horses, the one a grey, the other a roan; the grey Horse is neither branded nor Ear-mark'd; the roan Horse is branded GH on the near Shoulder and buttock; the grey Horse paces. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Cost, may have them again, by applying to said Hall, living in Derry Township, Lancaster County.

N. B. They are both Waggon Horses: The roan Horse has got the Fistula. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Tenement and Tract of Land, situated in West Jersey, near Salem Town, on one of the main Branches of Salem Creek, adjoining a Grist Mill, known by the Name of Powell's or Masons Mill, containing 240 Acres, or thereabouts, on which there are good Conveniencies for Meadow. Also a Tract of uncultivated Land, lying in Gloucester County, about 16 Miles from the Sea, and binding for about two Miles on Little Egg Harbour River, containing 1800 Acres, with some Cedar Swamp, and a good Stream for a Mill. Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms of Sale, and see the Titles, by applying to the Subscriber, living in Dover Town, Kent County, on Delaware. ♄

JOHN VINING.

Just imported, and to be SOLD by

HUGHES and JONES,

At their Store in *Water-street*, below *Walnut-street*,

BRoad cloths, kerseys, tammies, shaloons, red flannels, cotton ho lands, cotton velvets, thicksets, fustics, calimancoes, durays, jeans, yd. wd. and 7-eighths Irish linens, 9-eighths sheeting, calicoes, chints, paduasoys, persians, negligee handkerchiefs, ozenbrigs, felt hats, horn combs and ivory ditto, silk twist and buttons, a variety of linen and cotton checks, writing paper, brass kettles, cutlary, &c. &c.

*** Also Train Oil, Bar Iron, Sugar, Melasses, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, and sundry other Things as usual. §

STrayed away from the Subscriber, living in Sadsbury Township, Chester County, a three Year old Mare, a Trotter, with a bright Star in her Forehead, one white Foot behind, branded on the near Shoulder and the near Buttock M M; likewise a Year old Horse Colt, a natural Pacer, with a Patch in his Face, of a Chestnut Colour, with a white Mane and Tail. Whoever take up said Creatures, and secures them, so as the Owner may have them again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for both, or Ten Shillings for either, paid by ¶ THOMAS HOPE.

NOtice is hereby given, that John Coningham is absconded from his usual Place of Abode, and not paid his just Debts, for which his Goods, Rights and Credits are attached: These are therefore to require all his Creditors to appear before me, in New London, Chester County, the 20th of February next, at 12 o'Clock, with their Bonds, Bills and Book Accounts, that Distribution may be made as the Law directs. Given under my Hand the 20th of November, 1758. ⊕ JOHN SCOTT.

Annapolis, November 1, 1758.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named Richard Williams, by Trade a Hatter, born in Herefordshire in England, about 23 Years of Age, five Feet seven or eight Inches high, well set, wears his own Hair, which is black and curled, cut short at top, and turn'd up before, has lost one of his upper fore Teeth, and has two small Scars just above one of his Eyes: Had on when he went away an old brown Broadcloth Jacket, pretty much worn lined with Shaloon, with white Metal Buttons, and an old shag Vest under it, Buckskin Breeches, coarse Ozenbrigs Shirt, Sailors Trowsers, and Country made Shoes. Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have, if taken 50 Miles from this Town, Five Pistoles, and if out of this Province Ten Pounds, paid by +8 W. NATHANIEL WATERS.

Just imported in the ship Cleveland, William Andrew, Master, from Glasgow, and to be sold by

JAMES M'GROUGAR,

In Water-street, next Door to Capt. John Philips's,

IRish and Scots 3 qr. 7 8ths and yd. wd. linens, plain and flowered bordered handkerchiefs, plain and flowered gauze lawns, plain, flowered and spotted China gauze lawns, 3 qr. 7 8ths and yard wide checks, brown hollands and linens, shaloons and serges, bedticks, camblets, tartans and Scots gartering, ivory and horn combs, 7-8ths and yd. wd. silk handkerchiefs, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. check handkerchiefs, ozenbrigs, green twill'd sheetings, blue bonnets, Kilmarnock caps, Aberdeen boys, mens and womens stockings, nuns thread, worsted plushes, mens and womens shammy gloves, linen tapes, bibles and testaments, mens single channel pumps and shoes, paper and ink powder, with an assortment of cutlary.

Philadelphia, December 5, 1758.

WHereas Hannah, the Wife of John Beals, Net-maker in Fourth street, hath eloped from her Husband; these are therefore to forbid all Persons from trusting her on his Account, for he is determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. JOHN BEALS. ⊗

Just imported in the Snow Cleveland, Capt. Andrew, from Glasgow, and to be sold at the lowest Rates, for ready Money or short Credit, by

JAMES STUART,

In Water-street, the second Door below Walnut-street, on Mr. Fishbourn's, Wharff,

A Variety of Scots check handkerchiefs, 3 qr. 7-8ths, and yd. wd. cotton and linen checks, plain and bordered kenting handkerchiefs, spotted, flowered and bordered ditto, flowered bordered gauze ditto, plain, flowered, sprigg'd, check'd and spotted gauze, plain lawn, striped, sprigg'd and flowered ditto, fine, middling and superfine Scots threads, from No. 5 to No. 68, white jeans, coloured ditto, fustians, mens plain and ribbed thread hose, yarn ditto, blue and spotted Kilmarnock caps, birds eye, buckram, Kilmarnock serge, bed-ticking, mohair, horn and mohair buttons, coloured thread, striped scarlet and Highland gartering, broad and narrow quality binding, white tapes, white lace and edging, snuff and snuff boxes, pins, needles, mens and womens thimbles, cuttoes and penknives, brass and glass sleeve buttons, shoe and knee buckles, ivory and horn combs, tupee and buckling ditto, inkpots, gimblets, jews harps, mouse-traps, &c. &c. Tbctf.

Newport, New-Castle County, December 4, 1758.

STrayed or stolen out of a Lot at Newport, a dapple grey Mare, about 9 or 10 Years old, paces and trots, about 14 Hands high, switch Tail, shod before, a very good Hackney. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for her, and reasonable Charges; and if stolen, Three Pounds for her and the Thief, paid by John M'Callmont.

VERY good LAMPBLACK sold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.